

Tomorrow

Smooth drive
How to drive a
dream on the road
Four-wheel drive
A lion's share in
Africa and earning
your stripes in India
Overdrive
Ray Kennedy previews
the decisive race in the
world motor racing
championship from
South Africa
Party drive
Mrs Thatcher's address
to the Tories at
Blackpool
Channel 5



After Channel 4, Keith Waterhouse pleads for a TV channel for the silent minorities

500 end strike at BT

About 500 members of the Post Office Engineering Union involved in the dispute over the privatization of British Telecom returned to work. BT said about 200 staff crossed picket lines, and engineering crews were again brought into London by bus from all over the South-east.

Missile threat by Pact chief

If Nato installs the new cruise and Pershing missiles, the Warsaw Pact's nuclear forces will be strengthened and "counter measures taken with regard to US territory" warns Marshal Viktor Kulikov, pact commander-in-chief.

Output falls

The Government will be disappointed with official figures which show Britain's industrial output fell in August, although the underlying trend remained slowly upwards.

KGB loses

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has won a struggle with the hardliners of the KGB to maintain the Kremlin's moderate response to the explosion of suspected spies by the West.

£16,000 medal

The George Cross awarded to Lieutenant Robert Davies who defused a one-ton bomb near St Paul's Cathedral in 1940 has been sold for a record £16,000.

Miners warned

Mr Ian MacGregor, the National Coal Board chairman, urged miners to accept a 5.2 per cent pay offer saying there may not be as much on the table in future.

Running record

The average cost of running a car is now a record £1,007 a year with petrol accounting for more than half that figure, the AA says.

Prison plan

The Government is considering new legislation to help towards reducing the prison population by another 4,300.

Ryder hopes

Tony Jacklin has enjoined his European players into believing they can succeed in the twenty-fifth Ryder Cup, which starts in Palm Beach today.

Leader page, 13

Letters: On crime, from Mr Anthony Lester, QC, and others; Hong Kong, from Mr J Walden, equality, from the Bishop of Southwark.

Features, pages 8, 9, 12

Battle of the images among Democratic presidential hopefuls. Why this is the year of Champagne. Spectrum: the dirt on the face of the diamond.

Friday Page: the human face of a Falklands hero: Medical Briefing

Special Report, pages 18, 19: Dudley, the Midlands' town fighting for recovery.

Obituary, page 14

Mr Neil Aldrich, Mr Jiri Lederer

Home News	2-4	Law Report	10
Overseas	5-7	Law Reports	23
Arts	14-17	Motoring	25
Arts	18-19	Science	26
Business	15-20	Sport	21-23
Comment	14	TV & Radio	27
Country	28	Theatre	27
Diary	12	Weather	28

Hard right's race jeers embarrass ministers

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Blackpool

Conservative leaders were embarrassed and distressed yesterday by an open display of hard-right views on the issue of immigration and race relations in a Blackpool party conference debate that was littered with boos, jeers, hissing and the eventual ejection of a man who had heckled an Asian speaker repeatedly.

The motion for debate, which, significantly, had been selected initially by popular ballot of conference representatives, urged the Government to end all further permanent immigration from the Indian subcontinent, to bolster voluntary repatriation, and to repeal all race relations legislation. The conference decisively rejected the proposals, but senior ministers were disturbed last night that what they regard as the uglier expressions of right-wing Toryism should have been so dramatically displayed in front of the television cameras.

Moving the motion, Mr Henry Proctor, the ultra-right MP for Billerica, said: "I believe it to be in the best interests of black and white alike to say that enough is enough."

He received particularly strong applause when he said that the Commission for Racial Equality should be abolished. It was profoundly un-Conservative to believe that hearts and minds could be won over by legislation, and he added: "This is not racism, it is realism."

But the most graphic scenes of the debate were reserved for the final speaker from the floor, Mr Paul Nischal, aged 40, an estate agent who had contested Birmingham's Small Heath, in the general election in June. Mr Nischal, who came to Britain from New Delhi in 1964, said that the only people now coming into the United Kingdom were dependants and demanded: "We live in a civilised society. Do you wish to deprive husbands of their loved ones?"

He also asked: "How can you justify this barbarous motion? I am British. We are British." As he spoke, Mr Nischal was repeatedly heckled by Mr Ian Tuson, of Widnes. Finally, another representative, Mr Robert Martin, of Oxford, West, and Abingdon, stood up and demanded that Mr Tuson should be ejected.

A chant was then started up around the Winter Gardens Hall of: "Out, out, out", and two stewards moved in on Mr Tuson. The chairman of the conference, Mr Patrick Lawrence, said: "If he does not keep quiet I shall ask the stewards to take him out. In this organization we believe in free speech."

Conference reports 4
Leading article 13
Frank Johnson 28

He was later escorted from the premises. Winding up the debate, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, said that large scale primary immigration had ended long ago, that everyone was equal before the law, and that race relations legislation was designed to bring about equality of opportunity.

He also repudiated the connotations of right-wing demands for repatriation, saying: "This Government is not in the business of telling people who have made their homes here, who perhaps have even become British citizens, 'You are unwelcome. Here is some money. Clear off.'"

The minister advised the conference that it would not only be sad and futile if representatives endorsed the motion: "It would be a tragedy if we appeared to be taking our backs on the faith and just society which we as Conservatives all stand for and have fought for."

Prior rejects the price of tax cuts

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Blackpool

Mr James Prior last night added his voice to the growing display of Cabinet dissent over the direction of the Government's economic policy by expressing his opposition to cuts in taxation made at the expense of health, education and social services.

Taking a contradictory line to that proposed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in his speech to the Conservative conference on Wednesday, Mr Prior said the "great majority of wage earners appreciated that a proportion of the wealth they created must be used to help the less fortunate. He spoke out against party members who saw cutting public expenditure 'not as a hopefully temporary and painful measure but as a moral crusade'."

Throughout a speech to the Tory Reform Group in Blackpool, Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, emphasized the link between action against unemployment and the party's prospects of winning the next election. That would, in certain circumstances mean spending more money, he said.

Mr Prior said that what a volatile electorate had given the Conservatives, they could equally take away. "If we are perceived to have abandoned traditional Tory values."

He added that at the election the public had accepted the present level of unemployment either as a means to an end, a labour shakeout which would be re-absorbed when the economic upturn arrived, or as an enduring feature of society to

Parkinson given a warm reception

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

The Conservative Party, in conference at Blackpool, yesterday warmly received its former chairman, Mr Cecil Parkinson, while reserving judgment on his political future.

A hostile reception from the 5,000 representatives would have forced him to leave office, in spite of the Prime Minister's support, and the conference organizers took every caution to prevent it.

Mr Parkinson, whose role as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was to wind up a debate on free enterprise and industry, was brought on stage with the Prime Minister so that he shared the applause with her.

His wife, Ann, who saw it as her duty to share his ordeal, earned some extra applause for herself, and a welcoming "Miss Parkinson" from Mrs Thatcher.

There was some booing from the back of the hall when Mr Parkinson was introduced by the chairman, Mr Peter Lane, but the clapping almost drowned it.

Mr Parkinson's ministerial colleagues were present in unusual strength to support him, with more than half the Cabinet beside and behind him on the platform.

When he sat down they led the applause and stepped him on the back for a brave speech of which the content, on the day, was unimportant. By now there was no booing.

There were groups of representatives who showed disapproval by sitting still and silent. But half the hall rose to the Parkinsons, and most of the rest would have done the same had Mrs Thatcher and the platform party given a lead.

The belief that he can stay in office is not so widely shared in Blackpool as the hope. The artificiality of the conference setting makes the party's true mood unreadable. All that can safely be reported is that Mr Parkinson yesterday cleared another obstacle.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Rt Rev John Bickersteth, yesterday criticized the Prime Minister for not accepting Mr Parkinson's resignation after he admitted his affair.

He was seen as having achieved a notable triumph in receiving a standing ovation after a debate in which the deep worries inside the party over the cuts and their presentation had been on view.

The relief of other ministers at Mr Parkinson's reception in Blackpool was apparent. It is the issue on which many believe the Government to be most vulnerable to Labour.

Although his speech would not have removed the clearly-expressed doubts about the cuts, it was felt by MPs last night that Mr Parkinson had secured his own position with a skilful performance, in which he urged health authorities to direct manpower savings at administration rather than nurses.

He emphasized that the savings for which he had asked, 4,800 posts out of a total of 820,000, was half of 1 per cent. "Frankly it is ludicrous that a reduction of one half of 1 per cent of the staff of the biggest employers in Western Europe marks the end of the health service as we know it."

Turmoil in Israeli Cabinet Aridor resigns in shekel debacle

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The new Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir was plunged into political turmoil last night, less than a week after taking office, with the dramatic resignation of Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister. It came as Israel was enduring the most acute economic crisis in its history.

Mr Aridor's decision to quit followed a storm of protest both inside and outside the Government caused by the publication of a secret and sweeping Treasury plan to link the entire economy to the US dollar, which would eventually have become legal tender.

The so-called dollarization scheme was leaked by the Tel Aviv newspaper, *Yediot Aharanot*, and within hours led to angry calls for Mr Aridor to go. He submitted his resignation shortly before an emergency Cabinet session, the second since the Government was sworn in on Monday.

Under the scheme, worked out behind closed doors, the dollar would have become the basis for the Israeli economy, and gradually replaced the ailing shekel, which was introduced in 1980. One leading Cabinet member, Mr Yitzhak Moda'i, the Energy Minister, dismissed the proposal as "tantamount to changing the national anthem, or the national flag."

After his resignation, the main opposition Labour Party announced that it will press at the earliest opportunity for legislation in the Knesset to bring about an early general election. A simple majority in the 120-seat Parliament is needed to bring polling day forward from 1985.

Bitter hostility to the Aridor scheme came from every side of the political spectrum, and prompted the Labour Party to

Reed to sell Mirror Group

By Derek Pain, City Correspondent

Reed International is to sell Mirror Group Newspapers to investors in the first half of next year.

Sir Alex Jarratt, Reed chairman, said yesterday that the group, which also has packaging and do-it-yourself activities, intends to float shares of Mirror Group Newspapers on the Stock Exchange.

Reed will not retain any financial interest in the national newspaper business and will not have a representative on the board. "It will be a free-standing publishing group with its own

board of directors and its own shareholders", he said at Reed's Piccadilly headquarters where, 13 years ago, the group announced the £115m take-over of the IPC publishing group which then embraced MGN.

Reed's extensive range of provincial, trade, women's and specialist publications will not be involved in the share sale.

MGN consists of the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People* and *Sunday Life*, based in London and Manchester, and the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail* in Glasgow. Their combined circulation was yesterday said to be 34 million copies a week - "and going up".

Labour MPs and party workers will be watching the sale carefully to try to ensure that the *Daily Mirror*, the only

Continued on back page, col 5

70 killed in outbreak of Lebanese fighting

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The first definite signs that reconciliation talks might soon begin in Lebanon were overshadowed yesterday by the latest savage outbreak of street fighting in the northern city of Tripoli, which had by last night cost the lives of at least 70 people.

Throughout the day, Muslim militiamen stormed the offices of the Lebanese Communist Party in the city, shooting their way into buildings and murdering most of those who survived the initial assaults. A cloud of black smoke hung over Tripoli as the fighting continued into the evening.

Ironically, the battles in the north are a continuation of the conflict there during the 1975-76 civil war and so the reconciliation talks - which are intended to consolidate the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains above Beirut - can have little immediate effect on the bloodshed around Tripoli.

Agenda agreed: Yesterday on an agenda for the reconciliation talks next week aimed at ending eight years of intermittent civil war (Reuters reports).

A statement after a seven-hour preparatory meeting said: "The committee, after serious and constructive deliberations, reached full agreement on the proposed agenda - to be forwarded to the National Dialogue Committee, which will meet on October 20."

The talks, first of the kind since the early days of the civil war, brought representatives of the four belligerents in last month's fighting and of three leading politicians.

Detective 'told only to check' Waldorf

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The detective who opened the fire on Mr Stephen Waldorf, thinking that he was a dangerous fugitive, was only expected to carry out a reconnaissance, to try to identify Mr Waldorf and report back, his police commander told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Detective Chief Supt George Ness told the court that Det Constable Peter Finch, aged 38, who is accused with another officer of attempting to murder Mr Waldorf, had broken police rules when he drew his gun, should have given a warning he was an armed officer and taken control of the car in which Mr Waldorf was caught in a traffic jam.

Mr Ness was describing a police operation in west London last January aimed at capturing David Martin who had escaped from custody some weeks earlier. On Wednesday, the jury was told that the police mistook Mr Waldorf for the fugitive and Constable Finch opened fire on the car.

Continued on back page, col 1

Horse tipped to win LSE's stakes

By Richard Evans

The 4,000 students at the London School of Economics face a tough choice next week: should they spend a £10,000 windfall on nursery facilities or on an up-and-coming National Hunt racehorse?

If recent history has anything to do with it, they will make up for an expensive mistake and plump for the well-bred novice. Hurdles recommended by Mr Martin Graham, aged 20, who is sports editor of the LSE student newspaper and something of a whizzkid racing tipster.

Only last November he proposed that the LSE should disaffiliate from the National Union of Students and spend part of the £12,000 saving on a horse called Caballo.

He just failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority within the students' union, only to see the horse win two races at Brighton inside ten days, finish second once and third twice in other outings and at least trouble in value inside a year.

"Had we bought Caballo we would have made an absolute minimum net profit of £10,000", he said yesterday.

Next Thursday he will propose that the union should make up for its error and invest the £10,000, consisting of a tax rebate and cleaning bill refund, on a horse being trained next door to the Queen's stables at Epsom, near Didcot.

"I have had reports from its trainer and I think it is a good blue chip investment", Mr Graham said. "I think it will do well."

His racing tips in a regular column written under the pseudonym "Houghton Street Harry", have included this year's Grand National winner Corbiere.

But his horse buying plan faces stiff opposition from the students' union "establishment", which wants the money to go towards facilities for a recently set up, but under used, children's nursery.

Mr John Donkersley, student union treasurer, is just one official who has threatened to resign if his colleagues decide to indulge the turf.

"I would rather we looked after babies than horses", he said. "If we had invested in Baballo last year we would allegedly be rolling in it now, but there is no guarantee that will happen again."

Anti-smoking sponsorship

The Health Education Council is to sponsor sports projects linked to a new anti-smoking campaign. It said yesterday it would sponsor Haringey Athletic Club, north London, and the National Association of Youth Clubs' five-a-side soccer competition which it has renamed the No-Smoking Cup.

Dr David Player, director general, said the council decided to take up the sponsorship because it was determined "to fight fire with fire". Tobacco companies had dominated sport sponsorship for too long, he said.

VICTORIA WINE

OCTOBER
Wine of the month
Veuve du Vernay
BRUT or DEMI-SEC 6

The consistent quality of Veuve du Vernay has established it as our best selling sparkling wine. Both styles are fruity with an attractive flavour the Brut being fairly dry and the Demi-sec sweeter. Serve chilled. Any excuse for a celebration!

2.99
PER BOTTLE
5% CASE DISCOUNT

Britain's Leading Wine Merchant
VICTORIA WINE

WHITE WINE SELECTION
MADE EASY
All white wine in Victoria Wine are bottled in 10%, 1 litre, 1.5 litre, 2 litre, 3 litre, 4 litre, 5 litre, 6 litre, 7 litre, 8 litre, 9 litre, 10 litre, 11 litre, 12 litre, 13 litre, 14 litre, 15 litre, 16 litre, 17 litre, 18 litre, 19 litre, 20 litre, 21 litre, 22 litre, 23 litre, 24 litre, 25 litre, 26 litre, 27 litre, 28 litre, 29 litre, 30 litre, 31 litre, 32 litre, 33 litre, 34 litre, 35 litre, 36 litre, 37 litre, 38 litre, 39 litre, 40 litre, 41 litre, 42 litre, 43 litre, 44 litre, 45 litre, 46 litre, 47 litre, 48 litre, 49 litre, 50 litre, 51 litre, 52 litre, 53 litre, 54 litre, 55 litre, 56 litre, 57 litre, 58 litre, 59 litre, 60 litre, 61 litre, 62 litre, 63 litre, 64 litre, 65 litre, 66 litre, 67 litre, 68 litre, 69 litre, 70 litre, 71 litre, 72 litre, 73 litre, 74 litre, 75 litre, 76 litre, 77 litre, 78 litre, 79 litre, 80 litre, 81 litre, 82 litre, 83 litre, 84 litre, 85 litre, 86 litre, 87 litre, 88 litre, 89 litre, 90 litre, 91 litre, 92 litre, 93 litre, 94 litre, 95 litre, 96 litre, 97 litre, 98 litre, 99 litre, 100 litre, 101 litre, 102 litre, 103 litre, 104 litre, 105 litre, 106 litre, 107 litre, 108 litre, 109 litre, 110 litre, 111 litre, 112 litre, 113 litre, 114 litre, 115 litre, 116 litre, 117 litre, 118 litre, 119 litre, 120 litre, 121 litre, 122 litre, 123 litre, 124 litre, 125 litre, 126 litre, 127 litre, 128 litre, 129 litre, 130 litre, 131 litre, 132 litre, 133 litre, 134 litre, 135 litre, 136 litre, 137 litre, 138 litre, 139 litre, 140 litre, 141 litre, 142 litre, 143 litre, 144 litre, 145 litre, 146 litre, 147 litre, 148 litre, 149 litre, 150 litre, 151 litre, 152 litre, 153 litre, 154 litre, 155 litre, 156 litre, 157 litre, 158 litre, 159 litre, 160 litre, 161 litre, 162 litre, 163 litre, 164 litre, 165 litre, 166 litre, 167 litre, 168 litre, 169 litre, 170 litre, 171 litre, 172 litre, 173 litre, 174 litre, 175 litre, 176 litre, 177 litre, 178 litre, 179 litre, 180 litre, 181 litre, 182 litre, 183 litre, 184 litre, 185 litre, 186 litre, 187 litre, 188 litre, 189 litre, 190 litre, 191 litre, 192 litre, 193 litre, 194 litre, 195 litre, 196 litre, 197 litre, 198 litre, 199 litre, 200 litre, 201 litre, 202 litre, 203 litre, 204 litre, 205 litre, 206 litre, 207 litre, 208 litre, 209 litre, 210 litre, 211 litre, 212 litre, 213 litre, 214 litre, 215 litre, 216 litre, 217 litre, 218 litre, 219 litre, 220 litre, 221 litre, 222 litre, 223 litre, 224 litre, 225 litre, 226 litre, 227 litre, 228 litre, 229 litre, 230 litre, 231 litre, 232 litre, 233 litre, 234 litre, 235 litre, 236 litre, 237 litre, 238 litre, 239 litre, 240 litre, 241 litre, 242 litre, 243 litre, 244 litre, 245 litre, 246 litre, 247 litre, 248 litre, 249 litre, 250 litre, 251 litre, 252 litre, 253 litre, 254 litre, 255 litre, 256 litre, 257 litre, 258 litre, 259 litre, 260 litre, 261 litre, 262 litre, 263 litre, 264 litre, 265 litre, 266 litre, 267 litre, 268 litre, 269 litre, 270 litre, 271 litre, 272 litre, 273 litre, 274 litre, 275 litre, 276 litre, 277 litre, 278 litre, 279 litre, 280 litre, 281 litre, 282 litre, 283 litre, 284 litre, 285 litre, 286 litre, 287 litre, 288 litre, 289 litre, 290 litre, 291 litre, 292 litre, 293 litre, 294 litre, 295 litre, 296 litre, 297 litre, 298 litre, 299 litre, 300 litre, 301 litre, 302 litre, 303 litre, 304 litre, 305 litre, 306 litre, 307 litre, 308 litre, 309 litre, 310 litre, 311 litre, 312 litre, 313 litre, 314 litre, 315 litre, 316 litre, 317 litre, 318 litre, 319 litre, 320 litre, 321 litre, 322 litre, 323 litre, 324 litre, 325 litre, 326 litre, 327 litre, 328 litre, 329 litre, 330 litre, 331 litre, 332 litre, 333 litre, 334 litre, 335 litre, 336 litre, 337 litre, 338 litre, 339 litre, 340 litre, 341 litre, 342 litre, 343 litre, 344 litre, 345 litre, 346 litre, 347 litre, 348 litre, 349 litre, 350 litre, 351 litre, 352 litre, 353 litre, 354 litre, 355 litre, 356 litre, 357 litre, 358 litre, 359 litre, 360 litre, 361 litre, 362 litre, 363 litre, 364 litre, 365 litre, 366 litre, 367 litre, 368 litre, 369 litre, 370 litre, 371 litre, 372 litre, 373 litre, 374 litre, 375 litre, 376 litre, 377 litre, 378 litre, 379 litre, 380 litre, 381 litre, 382 litre, 383 litre, 384 litre, 385 litre, 386 litre, 387 litre, 388 litre, 389 litre, 390 litre, 391 litre, 392 litre, 393 litre, 394 litre, 395 litre, 396 litre, 397 litre, 398 litre, 399 litre, 400 litre, 401 litre, 402 litre, 403 litre, 404 litre, 405 litre, 406 litre, 407 litre, 408 litre, 409 litre, 410 litre, 411 litre, 412 litre, 413 litre, 414 litre, 415 litre, 416 litre, 417 litre, 418 litre, 419 litre, 420 litre, 421 litre, 422 litre, 423 litre, 424 litre, 425 litre, 426 litre, 427 litre, 428 litre, 429 litre, 430 litre, 431 litre, 432 litre, 433 litre, 434 litre, 435 litre, 436 litre, 437 litre, 438 litre, 439 litre, 440 litre, 441 litre, 442 litre, 443 litre, 444 litre, 445 litre, 446 litre, 447 litre, 448 litre, 449 litre, 450 litre, 451 litre, 452 litre, 453 litre, 454 litre, 455 litre, 456 litre, 457 litre, 458 litre, 459 litre, 460 litre, 461 litre, 462 litre, 463 litre, 464 litre, 465 litre, 466 litre, 467 litre, 468 litre, 469 litre, 470 litre, 471 litre, 472 litre, 473 litre, 474 litre, 475 litre, 476 litre, 477 litre, 478 litre, 479 litre, 480 litre, 481 litre, 482 litre, 483 litre, 484 litre, 485 litre, 486 litre, 487 litre, 488 litre, 489 litre, 490 litre, 491 litre, 492 litre, 493 litre, 494 litre, 495 litre, 496 litre, 497 litre, 498 litre, 499 litre, 500 litre, 501 litre, 502 litre, 503 litre, 504 litre, 505 litre, 506 litre, 507 litre, 508 litre, 509 litre, 510 litre, 511 litre, 512 litre, 513 litre, 514 litre, 515 litre, 516 litre, 517 litre, 518 litre, 519 litre, 520 litre, 521 litre, 522 litre, 523 litre, 524 litre, 525 litre, 526 litre, 527 litre, 528 litre, 529 litre, 530 litre, 531 litre, 532 litre, 533 litre, 534 litre, 535 litre, 536 litre, 537 litre, 538 litre, 539 litre, 540 litre, 541 litre, 542 litre, 543 litre, 544 litre, 545 litre, 546 litre, 547 litre, 548 litre, 549 litre, 550 litre, 551 litre, 552 litre, 553 litre, 554 litre, 555 litre, 556 litre, 557 litre, 558 litre, 559 litre, 560 litre, 561 litre, 562 litre, 563 litre, 564 litre, 565 litre, 566 litre, 567 litre, 568 litre, 569 litre, 570 litre, 571 litre, 572 litre, 573 litre, 574 litre, 575 litre, 576 litre, 577 litre, 578 litre, 579 litre, 580 litre, 581 litre, 582 litre, 583 litre, 584 litre, 585 litre, 586 litre, 587 litre, 588 litre, 589 litre, 590 litre, 591 litre, 592 litre, 593 litre, 594 litre, 595 litre, 596 litre, 597 litre, 598 litre, 599 litre, 600 litre, 601 litre, 602 litre, 603 litre, 604 litre, 605 litre, 606 litre, 607 litre, 608 litre, 609 litre, 6

Married vicar to be Catholic priest

A Church of England vicar is set to become Britain's first married Roman Catholic priest.

The Rev Patrick Eastman, aged 46, has said he will leave the Anglican Church and become a Roman Catholic priest even though he is married with three grown-up children. He said yesterday he would leave St Nicholas Church in Hedworth, Tyne and Wear, at the end of this month after 13 years.

He will be accepted into the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland before becoming a priest in the Tulsa diocese in the United States.

It is believed that no other married clergyman has been ordained into the Roman Catholic ministry in Britain.

Father Eastman's wife, Maureen, aged 46, is joining the Roman Catholic Church and going to the United States.

Accounts lapse criticized

The government Accounts Commission has criticized Glasgow council for failing to impose proper accounting procedures on a development officer it employed on the west coast of the US.

Mr Edward Brodie, who resigned two months ago, blaming ill-health and admitting he had failed to attract any jobs to Glasgow, spent more than £100,000 of the council's money in 18 months.

Three a day died of cold

Deaths from hypothermia during the winter of 1981/82 - the coldest in memory - were 25 per cent up on the winter before according to figures released today.

Statistics given to an Age Concern conference on hypothermia, by Mr Malcolm Wicks, a policy researcher, show that on average three of four people died each day from cold - 646 between October 1981 and March 1982. He calls for more action on insulation and heating costs.

Rent arrears rise to £139m

Rent arrears to local authorities and housing associations in England and Wales have risen from £13m in 1972-73 to £139m in 1981-82, according to a report by the Department of the Environment. The latest figure represents 4.4 per cent of collectable rent.

Prior mission to win US funds

The battle to boost Northern Ireland's prospects of winning American investment will intensify later this month when Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State, travels to the United States to encourage businessmen to invest in the province.

Farming award

Sir Henry Plumb, former president of the National Farmers' Union, now leader of the British Conservative group in the European Parliament, has won this year's Massey-Ferguson award for service to UK agriculture, announced yesterday.

MacGregor gives miners warning of smaller wage rises to come

By Tim Jones and Paul Routledge

Miners were urged by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, yesterday to accept the 5.2 per cent pay offer and warned that offers might be lower in future pay rounds.

Mr MacGregor, who was visiting the South Wales coalfield, said: "Of course I urge them to accept. Having made the offer I am not going to take it back."

"Circumstances might change my generosity. The union is properly concerned for the future of the industry. They know as well as I do that the market is diminishing."

Representatives of the area's 2,000 miners who meet today to discuss the offer seem certain to join other areas in rejecting it. Miners on the morning shift at the Deep Navigation Colliery, which Mr MacGregor was visiting, were adamant that the offer should not be accepted.

Mr MacGregor told South Wales miners that there was no hope of them receiving anything like the £400m investment they have called for. "I do not hold out much hope for that. We have not got that kind of money."

He refused to comment on the miners' fears that their coalfield, which loses more money than any other in Britain, will be reduced drastically from 32 pits as part of its campaign to make the industry profitable.

Mr MacGregor dismissed suggestions of a confrontation with the miners' president Mr Arthur Scargill. "I do not shoot from the hip. When you reach my age (he is 71) you look at the world in a philosophical fashion and you don't fly off the handle."

Mr MacGregor spent two and a half hours underground and travelled 2,000 metres on a train installed three months ago at a cost of £250,000.

The miners are to choose a new general secretary in January after yesterday's official

announcement that Mr Lawrence Daly is to retire early.

The election will come as National Union of Mineworkers' leaders search for common ground with NCB on an approach to the Government for a new deal for the industry.

But judged by yesterday's comments from the union, it is unlikely that the two sides can make common cause in the forthcoming talks with Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy. The unions want more subsidies, an end to pit closures and coal imports.

That cuts right across government plans to phase out subsidies and reduce reliance on coal as the main source of electricity.

Mr Daly, aged 58, is to retire early next year because of ill health after a car crash in 1975. His most likely successor is Mr Peter Heathfield, aged 54, left-wing leader of the Derbyshire miners.

Mr Scargill declined to discuss his preference for successor but it is confidently predicted that Mr Heathfield will win the left nomination and hence the job. His chief rival is likely to be Mr Ray Chantburn, president of the Nottinghamshire miners who is a moderate.

The executive decided not to make recommendation to the union's special conference which meets in London next Friday to consider the coal board's "final" 5.2 per cent offer.

Initial coalfield responses to the rises of up to £5.80 a week have been mixed. Some areas, like Lancashire, are in favour, while the traditionally militant coalfields want a settlement more in line with the union's claim for "substantial" increases to restore wages to the post-1974 strike level. That requires a 23 per cent rise.

The colliery works at Fishburn, Durham, which employs 250 people will not close, the NCB announced yesterday.

1,500 power workers to lose jobs

By Jonathan Davis

More than 1,500 jobs will be lost in the electricity supply industry next year as a result of the Central Electricity Generating Board's plans to close or "mothball" 11 of its 100 power stations in England and Wales.

Electricity industry unions have been told of the CEB's plans to close eight mainly coal-fired stations and put another three oil-fired power stations on to standby from next autumn.

The worst affected stations include Burswick Wharf in east London (closed with the loss of 272 jobs), Carmarthen Bay in South Wales (250 jobs lost), Keady in Humberside (170 jobs lost), Drakelow in Leicestershire (150 jobs lost), Sloughport, near Birmingham (133 jobs lost) and Connaught Quay station in north Wales (124 jobs lost).

Up to 433 redundancies caused by low orders, were announced yesterday by the Terex earth-moving equipment firm, Newhouse, Lancashire.

A company spokesman said: "The redundancy will not be as large should major contracts under negotiation, be successful."

More than 500 strikers, who defied an ultimatum to return to work were dismissed yesterday, but their employers, Chloride Power Storage, of Salford, Greater Manchester, offered to re-engage any who would accept new contracts.

Indications were strengthening in Belfast last night that the Government-owned shipbuilders Harland and Wolff, will take on the £4m contract for work on the Ministry of Defence's proposed floating harbour for the Falkland Islands which Sunderland Shipbuilders surrendered last Monday because of an unofficial strike.

Value test for defence equipment

By Rodney Cowton

The largest single customer of British industry, the Ministry of Defence, is seeking better value for money from the £7,000m a year which it spends on equipment.

Its methods of doing so are outlined in a defence open government document published yesterday.

It says that as a result of keeping down personnel costs and reducing overheads the ministry has succeeded in raising the proportion of the defence budget spent on equipment from 35 per cent 10 years ago to more than 45 per cent now, which is among the highest proportions in NATO.

But there are limits to how much further that trend can be taken and it is of paramount importance that everything possible is done to halt the rise in defence equipment costs.

Among the means by which it is seeking to do that are involving industry in discussions at the earliest stages of a project, and by encouraging industry to suggest modifications to specifications where there is a good chance that that will improve sales prospects.

The document says: "Increased stress is being placed on adjusting operational requirements and technical specifications within acceptable limits to make prospective equipment more saleable abroad, thus assisting firms to be less dependent on the ministry for their markets and profits."

In addition the ministry is putting increasing emphasis on securing competitive tendering for contracts.

Value for Money in Defence Equipment Recruitment (Industrial Policy Division, Ministry of Defence, Main Building, Room 238, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HS).

Daily Mirror

BIGGEST POLL EVER!

YOUR X CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE TODAY

THE MIRROR

TOPS 5,000,000

BRITISH OFFICER VANISHES IN CYPRUS

Mirror moments: Campaigning for Labour and reaching its circulation peak.



Mirror men (left to right): Mr Harry Bartholomew, who set the style; Mr Cecil King, the chairman who was ousted; Lord Cadell, refused to comment.

Question mark over future Daily Mirror ownership

By Rupert Morris and Barrie Clement

Yesterday's announcement of the impending sale of Mirror Group Newspapers puts a question over the future of one of the outstanding journalistic enterprises of this century.

The Daily Mirror was conceived in 1903 by Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, as "a paper for gentlemen", written by women. The idea failed and the paper was redesigned within a few months as a popular newspaper with particular emphasis on pictures.

Costing one halfpenny, the Daily Mirror rapidly carved a niche for itself, with outstanding news pictures, gossamers and competitions that were then totally innovative.

The Mirror also established a reputation as a forthright, independent-minded newspaper.

Harry Bartholomew, a clerk's son who rose to become editorial director of the Daily Mirror in 1934, was most responsible for setting the paper's hard-hitting style in its heyday. He was anti-establishment on many issues, and was felt by his contemporaries to have a unique gift for being in touch with the feelings of ordinary people.

Under Northcliffe, it was fiercely opposed to Lloyd George; when Edward VIII wanted to marry Mrs Simpson, it supported him in defiance of popular opinion; in 1938 it spoke out against appeasement, although it supported the war effort wholeheartedly.

It clashed with Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, on more than one occasion as a result of the writings of Cassandreia, the outstanding columnist of the day, and the cartoons of Philip Zec. In 1945, the Mirror backed Labour under Attlee.

Until the reemergence of The Sun in 1969 under the ownership of Mr Rupert Murdoch, the Mirror had stood out as a popular, entertaining and sold millions of copies, without losing its integrity.

In recent years, while still able to provide apt headlines, or run a powerful campaign, it has lost some of its verve. It has been perceived, above all, as the Labour Party's last faithful supporter in Fleet Street.

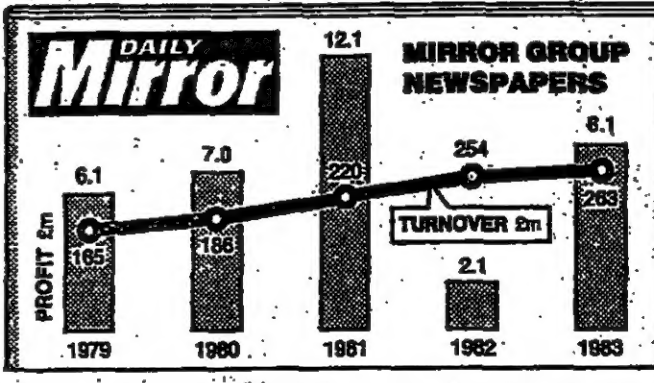
Yesterday, Sir Alex Jarratt, the Mirror chairman, insisted that the "traditions and character" of Mirror Group Newspapers would be maintained, and he was looking for an independent chairman, understood to be a Labour businessman. He said that there had been no discussions with the Labour Party over the share sale.

He denied that he had received any approaches from Mr Robert Maxwell, the most widely tipped bidder, or anyone else.

Sir Alex said that Reed had decided to "concentrate its resources in other areas of publishing, both in the United Kingdom and overseas". The group has been extending its provincial newspaper interests.

He denied that if there were no guarantees forthcoming, there would be a number of methods the Labour movement could undertake to oppose the sale. "But I am not prepared to divulge any potential action before consulting our members."

The TUC was yesterday that the political implications should be left to the Labour Party and the industrial implications were the concern of the unions involved.



School coach was speeding inquest told

A coach was exceeding the speed limit shortly before it crashed into the back of a lorry, killing a teacher and severely injuring 21 children, an inquest heard yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Ham, told Mr Daniel Williams the coroner at the Exeter inquest: "I was driving at 70 mph and it passed me."

Shortly afterwards, Mr Ham, of Weston Super Mare, stopped to help at the crash on the M5 near Culmington, Devon, on June 6.

Mrs Delicia Moss, aged 28, of Kendal, Cumbria, a teacher of French, died and 40 children, and four adults were taken to hospital.

The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Rape-case defendant names politician

By a Staff Reporter

until he had heard the full legal arguments.

The defendant earlier told the jury that he found "four or five" colour photographs in his wife's jewellery box. "My wife was in every one of them. The well-known person was in two of them. There were three males in at least two of them. Two of the photos were identical. They were of my wife doing poses on the bed."

"I found them just after I came out of prison. I was more concerned with my children being in the photos. I didn't care who else was in them. But it is these revolting photos that have been behind the fit-ups over the years."

He made a ruling under the Contempt of Court Act that the name should not be published.

The defendant earlier told the jury that he found "four or five" colour photographs in his wife's jewellery box. "My wife was in every one of them. The well-known person was in two of them. There were three males in at least two of them. Two of the photos were identical. They were of my wife doing poses on the bed."

Court attempt to overthrow election results

By Ronald Faux

A petition to have the Pennine and the Border by-election declared null and void because of illegal irregularities has been lodged with the High Court by Lieutenant-commander Eric Morgan, who fought the contest in July and was placed fifth with 150 votes.

It has been served on the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr David Maclean who was the victorious Conservative candidate, the returning officer in Pennine, as well as a reporter on the Daily Telegraph and its management.

Lieutenant-commander Morgan, aged 73, a barrister and retired naval officer, has lodged £1,000 with his petition, which will lead to the first election court hearing for 22 years.

Mr Maclean dismissed the allegations as ludicrous.

The authors of Air War South Atlantic, maintain that the task force's surface-to-air-missiles and guns brought down only 20 aircraft, instead of the 52 claimed in the White Paper published last year.

The authors, Jeffrey Ethell and Alfred Price, single out British Aerospace's ground-to-air Rapier and Short Brothers shoulder-fired Blowpipe missiles as claiming far more "kills" than shown by their research.

They say that the Rapier, which has had its foreign sales boosted by the war, in fact shot down only one aircraft instead of the 14 claimed in the White Paper. The Blowpipe brought down two instead of nine.

Government plan to cut prison population by 4,300

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering new legislation to help to reduce the prison population by 4,300. That is in addition to the 2,500 expected to be released when parole is more available earlier for shorter sentence prisoners, a move which Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, announced on Tuesday.

Mr Brittan plans to end prison overcrowding by 1990, but that depends partly on keeping out of prison fine defaulters, drunks and mental cases. Another target is petty offenders for whom alternatives to custody may be considered.

Prisoners in all those categories total about 4,300. The legislation would enable community service to be substituted for a fine. The Home Office also proposes to send a circular to magistrates detailing the existing range of alternatives to imprisonment for fine defaulters.

The introduction of more fixed penalties is also being considered, and almost all drunks imprisoned are there for fine defaulting, the Home Office is discussing with police the greater use of cautioning.

The Government plans to bring into force provisions of the Mental Health Act 1982 to enable courts to remand to psychiatric hospitals, make interim hospital orders and to require reports from regional health authorities on facilities.

There have been repeated complaints of hospitals not accepting offenders who have to be held in prison instead.

Mr Bill Beaumont, chairman of the National Association of Probation Officers, said at its annual conference yesterday that Mr Brittan was under "relentless pressure from his own party to be tough and resolute in his approach."

Five prisoners, two of them convicted murderers serving life sentences, claimed in the High Court in London yesterday they had been wrongly refused legal representation when they appeared before prison visitors on disciplinary charges.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, for three of the men, told Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster: "Legal guidance is desperately needed by Boards of Visitors in the interpretation of rules governing prisoners."

The five are asking the Queen's Bench Divisional Court for orders and injunctions requiring the Boards of Visitors at the Isle of Wight, Albany Prison and London's Wormwood Scrubs to quash penalties already imposed and preventing further hearings taking place without lawyers being present.

The applications are opposed by the Home Office which maintains that the Prison rules and regulations do not allow a prisoner legal representation.

Mr Sedley also said a similar case on prisoners' rights was now before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. If it is found in favour of the prisoners, that decision would supersede any made by the High Court, the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords.

The hearing continues today. Letters, page 13

Jury urges javelin safety code

From Our Correspondent

Liverpool

A schoolgirl shouted a warning as the javelin she had thrown hurtled towards a friend, an inquest heard yesterday. But the call came too late to save Samantha Atherton, aged 13.

The javelin pierced her skull, causing severe brain damage and she died in hospital four days later.

Samantha had volunteered to mark up the length of javelin thrown during her school's sports day.

In a statement, her friend, also aged 13, said: "The javelin travelled to the right of the boundary line and was heading for Sammy. I shouted 'Sammy'."

She seemed to see the javelin late, she pulled her head to one side but the javelin hit her.

"Sammy just staggered forward then fell over. I could see blood coming from her face. My throat went off line, it was a complete accident."

The inquest in Liverpool had been told that Samantha, who was killed as she stood just outside the landing area, should not have been a marker.

In a statement read to the court, a spokesman for the Women's Amateur Athletics Association said only officials with at least six years experience should do the job.

The event, at Wirral Grammar School, in Bebbington, was run voluntarily by an English and a History teacher who had no sports training.

The school's head of physical education, Miss Janette Young, had told the hearing that it was a mistake to let Samantha measure the distances. "Had I been told that a 13-year-old girl had been used in this way, I would not have allowed it."

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and recommended safety guidelines.

Pupils should be kept behind the throwing line.

The Merseyside coroner, Mr Roy Barter, is circulating the transcript and recommendations to education chiefs in the country, the Amateur Athletics Association and the English Schools' Athletics Association.

Afterwards, Samantha's parents, Mr Ian Atherton and Mrs Yvonne, from Eastham, said that they were considering taking legal action against Wirral Education authority.

Baby death criticism by judge

Social workers were criticized by a judge yesterday for failing to take action which might have saved a baby girl from being killed by her father.

Judge Lymbrey, QC, said at the Central Criminal Court that they had been warned repeatedly both by a health visitor and by the man himself that he had become violent towards the child, aged four months.

But nothing positive was done and last March David Chapman drowned Michael Broster in her bath while she was asleep.

He was not charged with the murder, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The judge said that the child's mother, Linda Broster, aged 28, described as mentally subnormal, pleaded guilty to preventing the burial and was remanded on bail to be sentenced later.

A jury found Chapman guilty of murder by a majority of ten to two. The prosecution had rejected his plea of guilty to manslaughter.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

The judge said social workers in Islington had been alerted to the danger to the baby both by a health visitor, Miss Judith Bracewell, and by Chapman.

A neighbour and Miss Bracewell had both been "tremendously supportive" to the family. "But sadly they did not seem to have been the same degree of support from the other quarters, which, if it had been there, may have averted this tragedy," the judge said.

Rudyard never kippled in such comfort.

Kipling would have waxed lyrical about Air-India. Especially our First Class. Wide, deeply comfortable seats in which he could stretch out or curl up. An equally wide choice of the very finest Eastern and Western cuisine.

Beautiful hostesses at his every beck and call. The very latest 747s, soaring flights of fancy. Westbound every lunchtime to New York, eastbound every morning, non-stop to India.

We could even have asked him to write this advertisement.

But chances are he'd have been lost for words. Contact your travel agent or call Air-India on 01-491 7979.

AIR-INDIA



Detective describes how he shot Waldorf, convinced he was Martin

A detective described yesterday how he opened fire on a film editor during a police ambush in London in the mistaken belief that he was firing at David Martin, an escaped prisoner.

Det Constable John Deane described the events when Mr Stephen Waldorf was shot five times and seriously wounded as he sat in a yellow Mini in a traffic jam in Pembroke Road, Earls Court, west London, on January 14.

In a statement, read to the jury at the Central Criminal Court in the trial of Det Constable Peter Finch and Det Constable John Jardine, who have denied attempting to murder Mr Waldorf, aged 26, Constable Deane said that he had been part of a surveillance team in the area.

He was stationary in his van in Pembroke Road when he saw Constable Finch walking along the pavement. "I noticed he had his gun in his right hand at arm's length, pointing towards the ground. Shortly after, I heard a shot ring out. I got out of our vehicle and heard more shots."

"I drew my gun and rushed to the Mini. I saw Det Constable Finch firing into the nearby door window. I was convinced the male passenger inside was Martin. I was also convinced he was firing at DC Finch."

"I got within two feet or so of the Mini, then fired as quickly as possible."

"When I finished, he was still upright and moving about. I was still convinced I was shooting at David Martin," the statement said.

Constable Jardine, aged 38, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, and Constable Finch, aged 38, of Malvern Way, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, have both denied the attempted murder and wounding of Mr Waldorf with intent to cause him grievous bodily



Miss Lamprell: Went to Mr Waldorf's aid

harm. Constable Finch has also denied a third charge he alone caused grievous bodily harm with intent.

After Mr Waldorf was shot, the prosecution alleges that he was "pistol-whipped" by Constable Finch with the butt of his empty pistol.

David Martin, for whom Mr Waldorf was mistaken, was jailed for 25 years at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday after being convicted of charges which included shooting and wounding a policeman.

Mr George Carter, a company director from Worcester Park, Surrey, said that he was driving a van which was containing Mr Waldorf, Mr Purdy and Miss Stephens, a friend of David Martin.

Mr Carter was one of several witnesses to the shooting. Mr Carter said his van radio was switched on, but if anyone had shouted "armed police" he would have heard.

In a statement read to the court on Wednesday by the Attorney General Sir Michael Havers, QC, for the prosecution, Constable Finch is alleged to have said that he did shout "armed police". Sir

Michael said also that Constable Deane had not been prosecuted because he had made a genuine mistake.

Mr Carter said he saw the man who was being shot in the Mini trying to get out of the driver's side of the car with his arms in the air.

Mr David Still, a passenger in Mr Carter's van, said that saw the shooting and Mr Waldorf being hit several times with a pistol.

Miss Jane Lamprell, a state-registered nurse, who at the time lived in Pembroke Road, said she heard shots and saw a man lying in the road, obviously injured. She went to his assistance, and later accompanied him to hospital.

Det. Chief Supt George Ness, who led a team of police hunting David Martin, said in evidence that Martin was a very dangerous and desperate man who had a knowledge of firearms and was prepared to use them against anyone who got in his way.

Mr Ness said that his instructions to the surveillance team had been that "if faced with an arrest in the open my officers would be the ones to arrest him. I said an arrest in the open was to be avoided if possible. I stressed this."

Mr Ness said that for Constable Finch to have drawn his gun when he did was not in accordance with standing orders.

Mr Ness said: "What I would expect him to do is to put himself in the position of seeing whether it was Martin in the car, without putting himself in jeopardy and then come back to tell me."

Mr Ness said that it might not have been easy for Constable Finch, but he did not know whether it would have been impossible.

The trial was adjourned until today.



Straw disposal ideas

A competition to find new ways of breaking down straw, either mechanically or chemically, to allow its ready absorption into the soil is to be organized by the Long Sutton Agricultural Society and the Lands Improvement Group (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes).

The competition is in response to the growing certainty

that straw burning will, within the next two or three years, either be banned outright or subjected to more rigorous controls.

Despite the recent proliferation of ideas for using the millions of tonnes of surplus straw produced each year, as fuel, animal feed or industrial raw material, farmers remain unconvinced of the economics of collecting and bailing it.

Pen pals: The three winners of the Post Office's Letters to a Secret Friend competition were given their £250 prizes yesterday by Keith Chegwin, the television presenter (above). From the top: John Goodier, aged 14, from Wirral, Merseyside; Jason Davies, aged 12, from Aberystwyth; and Mark Trevithick, aged eight, from Camelford, Cornwall. (Photograph: John Manning).

Salvation Army backs petition on under-age pill

A nationwide petition supporting the campaign to prevent doctors being allowed to give contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental knowledge has received the backing of the Salvation Army.

Captain Shaw Clifton, the army's legal secretary, said yesterday that after his department had examined the petition, which urges the Home Secretary to recommend to the Commons that parents should have statutory right to consultation in such cases, it decided to throw its weight behind it.

The 1,000 cradles throughout the United Kingdom have been put at the disposal of Mrs Victoria Gillick, whose attempt to stop the Department of Health and Social Security advising doctors that parental consent was not needed in giving contraceptives to under-age children, was rejected by the High Court in July.

The petition, which has between 250,000 and 500,000 signatures, is being organized on a parliamentary constituency basis so that when complete it will be presented to the Commons by more than 400 MPs.

A spokesman at the Commons said he had not heard of so many MP each presenting a petition and to spread the effect

three Fridays were being set aside, starting on November 28. When the Salvation Army heard of the petition and campaign it agreed to give it its backing.

"We decided we would lend our moral support because we thought what was being asked was reasonable and right in principle," Captain Clifton said. "We also decided to give our practical help in getting the petition distributed as widely as possible and so our 1,000 cradles have been made available to Mrs Gillick as centres from where they can be distributed and collected."

He said that it was the Salvation Army in 1885 which had been responsible for the age of consent being raised from 13 to 16.

Mrs Gillick, who lives with her husband Gordon, five daughters and five sons in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, was last night delighted to learn of the army's support. "We could not have a better way of organizing the petition, or better people to work with."

She expected that the Home Secretary's response would be to say that he could do nothing as her appeal against the High Court ruling was likely to be heard in the spring and the matter was therefore sub judice.

Electronics for children

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

A revolutionary series of radio programmes designed to increase school children's knowledge of electronics is in the final stages of completion by the BBC, which will begin broadcasting them in the spring.

Children up to the age of nine years will be encouraged in the "Junior Electronics" course to build electronic circuits using a specially designed circuit board and kit which needs no soldering. The five 20-minute weekly radio broadcasts are meant to be recorded and

replayed in the classroom. The kits are to be made available by the BBC for about £5.

Secondary schools have had a board designed for them too, so that complicated electronic circuits can be built and understood by most pupils between 14 and 16 years old. The course called "Microtechnology" will help those taking O levels in electronics about 2,500 took the exam this year in only its second setting - but the course has been designed to be within the scope of less academically inclined pupils.

Car running costs top £1,000 a year

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The average cost of running a car has now reached an all-time high of £1,007 a year, of which more than half is spent on petrol.

Reporting this yesterday in its latest survey of motoring expenditure, the Automobile Association's *Drive and Trail* magazine said service and repair costs had doubled since June 1982. It suggested, however, that this sharp increase could be due in part to false maintenance economies made by motorists earlier in the year.

Japanese cars were found to be cheaper to maintain than European cars in the first three years of their life, but more expensive after that.

Owners of the Ford Escort 1300 spent least on running costs, at 7.8p a mile compared with 8.5p for the second-placed Austin Metro. The best foreign make was Toyota, at 10.7p.

The budget-conscious motorist's practice of buying a new small-engine car and keeping it for three years appears to be a costly mistake. The survey indicates that cars of below 1050cc are cheap to service and repair for the first two years but

increase by 300 per cent in the third year from 0.7p per mile to 3p per mile.

The AA admits that its survey does not include the cost of depreciation, which can add £600 a year. It suggests, however, that "more people should consider running a 10-year-old 'banger'."

On the basis of its own experience with five "bangers" the AA says: "If you buy an old crock and scrap it a year later, the likelihood is that you will still be better off than those running younger models of the same engine size. Keep your pre-1974 car running for longer than a year and you will be laughing all the way to the bank."

The AA took the average price of a new car in each of the five main engine sizes, calculated their annual depreciation and added the cost of servicing and repairs to give the cost of ownership for up to four years.

It found that in all five engine categories "the best option was to run an old faithful for four years and then scrap it". Any profit made by selling instead of scrapping was regarded as and unexpected bonus.

HOW IT'S CHEAPER TO RUN A 'BANGER'

Comparison of best ways of running old and newer cars

	'BANGER'		NEWER CAR	
	Average price	(1) Av annual cost (over 4 years)	Average price	(2) Annual cost (over 1 year)
Up to 1050cc	£210	£142	£2275 (1 yr old)	£475
1051-1250cc	£270	£193	£4200 (new)	£419
1251-1550cc	£310	£219	£3100 (new)	£302
1551-1750cc	£330	£228	£2258 (3 yrs old)	£455
1751cc and over	£450	£278	£3150 (3 yrs old)	£476

(1) No purchase price (2) No depreciation Source: AA

Action 'cost solicitor £100,000'

The legal argument over the £198,000 solicitor's bill sent to a client by Mr Glanville Davies has already cost the latter about £100,000, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

The Welsh solicitor could face a further demand for more than £50,000 if he loses his High Court costs battle with the wronged client, Mr Leslie Parsons, who has applied to have him struck off.

Mr Davies, aged 60, of Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli, Dyfed, has admitted that his handling of the £198,000 bill submitted to Mr Parsons, managing director of a pickling factory, amounted to "gross and persistent misconduct". The bill was eventually cut to £67,000 by a High Court costing official.

But Mr Davies had, at earlier High Court proceedings, sought to defend the bill. The "punishing costs" of that action were about £100,000, Mr Michael Turner, QC, his counsel, told the court yesterday.

Mr Justice Vinelott said he would "not" have regard to wounds that were self-inflicted.

He reserved judgement.

Less beef and more chicken on home menus

The British are eating on average 17 per cent less beef at home than four years ago, according to a survey published yesterday (John Young, Agricultural Correspondent writes).

Consumption of pork and lamb is also down, while that of poultry is up by 12 per cent, the survey, compiled by a market research firm, Taylor Nelson, says.

Reduction in salt consumption to a half or a quarter of current average intake is recommended in a new report by the National Advisory Committee on Health and Nutrition Education.

Wife ignored by 'Victorian' husband

Mr Derek Allen believed his wife Mary should do as she was told. In 29 years of marriage he never asked her opinion, a divorce court judge said yesterday.

Mr Allen, a dentist, always forgot her birthday and their wedding anniversary and never took her or their six children on holiday, or even a day's outing.

He also believed that if she lived at home it was her duty to provide the housekeeping. Sir John Arnold, president of the High Court, family division, said.

Mr Allen, aged 60, who still lives in their "ramshackle" 20-room house in 15 acres of grounds, New Lodge in Bank Mill Lane, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, denied that the marriage had broken down.

The judge said that Mr Allen had told him the door was always open to his wife, but asked if he would show her some affection if she came back. He had said: "I can't prophesy that. It would have to be earned."

Sir John said that it was not surprising that Mrs Allen, aged 52, walked out in June, 1981.

Mr Allen had said that the reason he did not communicate was "because he did not think it was worth doing so. He did not think her opinion on anything to do with his marriage was worth taking into account."

He rarely talked to her, and if she wanted to tell him about anything she would be met by a grunt as he watched television or read a newspaper, the judge said.

Mr Allen believed that there was no justification for taking the family on holiday when they lived in the country. "They had fresh air and the opportunity of keeping animals as pets." He also said that it was not practical to leave their cats, dogs, chickens, rabbits and goat.

Mrs Allen, of Mentmore Road, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, also complained that her husband spent no money on the house, and the roof leaked badly. She was kept so short of money, that she had three part-time jobs.

The judge granted Mrs Allen a decree nisi because of her

husband's unreasonable behaviour.

Mrs Allen said afterwards: "I had to wait until the children were grown up before I left. But he was so mean, he even gave me an engagement ring that belonged to his first wife. The only presents I ever got were a potato peeler and a hair dryer."

"He had a Victorian attitude that he was the head of the household, and what he said, went. We met when I went to work at his surgery, and I just accepted things the way they were."

Mr Allen said afterwards: "I would still have her back. They say better the devil you know than the one you don't. I never expected much from marriage or life in general. I can't say I have been disappointed."

"I believe the family is like a ship, or a firm, or the army. You have got to have a captain or a managing director. I saw myself as the captain."

"I felt if I was paying the bills I was entitled to call the tune, and I had vastly more experience."

Dixons SUPERB QUALITY SAISHO TV BREAKTHROUGH



saisho 20" COLOUR TV

Saisho brings you a fabulous TV with in-line tube for outstanding picture-quality, feather-touch channel selectors plus LED indicators. Electronic memory tuning. Two-way speaker system with tone control. Complete with mobile video stand. Model: CT20S

Only at Dixons. **Dixons Bargain Price £269.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, ONLY £12 MTHLY. WITH CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

SAISHO 22" Colour TV in-line tube, feather-touch channel selectors plus LED indicators. Two-way speaker system. Complete with mobile video stand. Model: CT22S **Dixons Bargain Price £299.99**

SIEMENS TVs AT SALE PRICES

20" SIEMENS Colour TV Superb Siemens performance with outstanding Italian styling. Eight pre-set channel selectors for accurate trouble-free reception. Complete with mobile stand. **Dixons List Price £249.99** **SALE PRICE £239.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, ONLY £12 MONTHLY WITH CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

26" SIEMENS Colour TV Enjoy the excitement of the BIG screen! Fantastic picture quality. Attractive Italian styling. Eight pre-set channel selectors for accurate trouble-free reception. Complete with mobile stand. **Dixons List Price £379.99** **SALE PRICE £299.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, ONLY £12 MONTHLY WITH CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

22" SIEMENS Remote Control Colour TV Model: FF303. **Dixons List Price £279.99** **SALE PRICE £269.99**

22" SIEMENS Remote Control Colour TV Model: FF306. **Dixons List Price £279.99** **SALE PRICE £269.99**

26" SIEMENS Remote Control Colour TV Model: FF303. **Dixons List Price £379.99** **SALE PRICE £349.99**

26" SIEMENS Remote Control Colour TV Model: FF306. **Dixons List Price £379.99** **SALE PRICE £349.99**

280 BRANCHES NATIONWIDE For your nearest Dixons shop simply use DIXONS 24 HOUR PHONE SERVICE 01-581 2268

Dixons List Price = price previously charged but not necessarily for 28 consecutive days in the previous 6 months. Offer subject to availability. All prices may vary locally.

SANYO TELETEXT PRICE BREAKTHROUGH

20" SANYO Teletext Remote Control Colour TV Exciting Sanyo TV with Teletext for reception of BBC, Cielax and Oracle services. Full infra-red remote control. Two-way speaker system and tone control. **Model: CT1932** **Dixons Bargain Price £349.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, ONLY £15 MTHLY WITH DIXONS CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

Also 22" SANYO Teletext Colour TV 30-function infra-red Teletext remote control. 2-way speaker system. 8 tuning controls. Model: CP 7132. **Dixons Bargain Price £399.99**

LOWEST PRICE EVER! FREE 5-YEAR GUARANTEE

14" CONTEC Colour TV Portable TV. Toshiba tube for picture quality. LED channel pushbutton. Indicator. Folding carrying handle. 8 push-button channel selectors. **Model: KT135** **Dixons List Price £109.99** **SALE PRICE £59.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, £7 MTHLY WITH CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

22" HITACHI Advanced TV Technology. 2-way speaker system. 8 light-action pushbutton selectors. (Guarantee worth £299.99) **Model: CPT 2224** **Dixons Bargain Price £349.99**

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT, £7 MTHLY WITH CHARGE CARD. Typical APR 29.8%.

NO DEPOSIT INSTANT CREDIT Up to £750 With Dixons Charge Card **Typical APR 29.8%**

Instant Credit = signed purchase order + acceptable identity + recognised credit card Charge Card by Club 24 Ltd. (Written credit details, Dixons Ltd. 18-24 High Street, Epsom, Middx.)

For a single payment you can guarantee your Colour TV for five years. Ask for details.

Dixons SALE NOW ON!

• LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED We promise to refund the difference if you could buy the specially selected DIXONS SALE Offers cheaper locally at time of purchase and call within 7 days.

• 5-YEARS GUARANTEE For a single payment you can guarantee your Colour TV for five years. Ask for details.

Free Christmas butter proposal provokes a clash in the EEC

From Patricia Clough, Strasbourg

The European Parliament insisted yesterday that a large part of the EEC butter mountain should be given away free at Christmas. In a clash of wills members called on the European Commission to drop its objection to their scheme under which one packet of butter would be given away with every two bought at the normal price. They wanted up to 200,000 tonnes of butter to be given away.

The commission has objected because the Community is running out of cash, and it cannot raise the £200m needed to finance the scheme.

On Wednesday, Mr. Piet Dankert, the Parliament's president, refused to allow an amendment to the budget to finance the scheme because it would have broken through the ceiling of the funds available.

But yesterday, the members voted 57 to 20 in favour of the plan after Herr Heinrich Aigner, the rapporteur of the budgetary control committee, said that it could be financed out of the next budget.

The Commission maintains that the scheme is one of the most expensive ways of reducing the 800,000-tonne butter mountain - one of the cheapest being the highly unpopular practice of selling it to the Russians.

Last year, a related scheme to

sell 120,000 tonnes of butter cheaply after Christmas was regarded as unsatisfactory, as it increased consumption by only 25 per cent.

Herr Aigner yesterday produced figures which, he said, showed that the EEC would actually be saving some £170m with this year's scheme. He also claimed that it would increase consumption by 66 per cent, and not 25 per cent as the Commission estimates.

Mr. Poul Dalsager, the Agriculture Commissioner, told Parliament that the scheme was "high on cost, and low on cost effectiveness". He pleaded for the Commission's own three-year-old plan to impose a superlevy on production which neither the government nor Parliament support.

"The dairy problem is at the very centre of our struggle to survive a political and budgetary crisis of a magnitude that can affect the whole future of our community," he said.

● BRUSSELS: The EEC will not have enough money to cover its running costs unless the Community introduces a tax on oils and fats, which the US has already said would lead to a trade war, (Ian Murray writes). Unless fiercely resisted measures to control dairy product and to abolish the green currency system are agreed there will be no leeway for the

Community to meet emergencies.

The latest European Commission estimates for next year are as gloomy as can be and take no account of the extra money that will be needed in January to pay back up to £360m which the community could overspend this year.

In the best of all possible worlds - including agreement on these difficult subjects - about £750m of economies could be made next year. Without them, under present rules there will not be enough money to go round.

The commission has been given breathing space by the agreement on Wednesday of the European Parliament to a supplementary budget which earmarks about £1,440m for agriculture.

But there seems little or no chance that this will be enough to meet all this year's commitments and therefore some payments will have to come out of next year's already over-stretched budget.

A game of "chicken" is in progress with everyone waiting to see who will crack first, Britain or the rest. Britain is by now said to be isolated on its main demands for a fairer system of budget payments and for strict and enforceable limits on farm spending.



Kenyans welcome freedom for Odinga

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenyan generally have welcomed the release of two of the 12 Kenyans held in detention since last year's coup attempt and the political crisis here, and the freeing from restriction of the former Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who had been forbidden to leave his house since last November.

Professor Al-Amin Mazrui, of Kenyatta University College, and Mr. John Khamisiwa, a Nairobi lawyer, were both freed on Wednesday within a few hours of the formal swearing-in of President Moi for a five-year term of office.

The two were detained last year, before the August 1 coup

attempt, when the first signs of political dissent appeared. Another 10 Kenyans, including some university lecturers, are still detained.

Those still being held include Mr. Ralia Odinga, a son of Mr. Oginga Odinga, who was at one time charged with treason after the coup attempt.

Shipwrecked in paradise: Six young British castaways from Essex comfortably in Victoria, Seychelles, after being rescued from the remote Indian Ocean atoll of Astove, 500 miles south of Mahe. The skipper, Mr. Stephen Jarrett, said their ferrous concrete ketch is now lying in fragments at the bottom of a four-mile long coral reef after being wrecked in a storm.

50 Soviet ships stuck in Arctic ice

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The seriousness of the emergency facing Soviet ships trapped in Arctic ice became apparent yesterday when the official in charge of rescue operations disclosed that some 50 vessels had been caught in the frozen sea of Chukotsk.

Both *Pravda* and *Sovietskaya Rossiya* carried reports on the crisis, caused by unusually low temperatures since the beginning of the month. The sea of Chukotsk, which usually remains ice-free around the Siberian coastline, allowing ships to pass through, has been frozen solid for two weeks.

Izvestiya reported this week that some of the trapped ships were ironically enough - icebreakers which had failed to break through the thickening ice and force a channel for the other stranded vessels.

Reports said that the ice was gradually crushing the hulls of the trapped ships, and in one case the crew of the cargo ship Nina Sagaidak had to be rescued when packed ice cracked the hull and the hold was flooded.

The ships had been carrying supplies to remote coastal towns on the Siberian side of the Chukotsk sea. One of the icebreakers sent to help them, the Leonid Brezhnev, broke down and is undergoing repairs.

Socialists in doldrums but...

French vote yes to joie de vivre

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Despite the worst economic crisis since the Second World War, the most unpopular President under the Fifth Republic, mounting East-West tensions, and the danger of becoming embroiled in wars in Chad, Lebanon and the Gulf, 92 per cent of French people say they are happy - 3 per cent more than 10 years ago when France was still riding high on the crest of a wave of prosperity.

In answer to the question: "If you were asked point blank 'are you happy?' what would you reply?", 24 per cent said they were "very happy" and 68 per cent "quite happy" while only 1 per cent described themselves as "very unhappy". When the same question was asked in 1973, 89 per cent said they were either very, or quite happy.

The almost Panglossian image of France as the best of all possible worlds suggested by the findings of the poll which was carried out for the *Nouvel Observateur* magazine by the respected Sofres polling institute, is at total variance with the image presented by the opposition RPR Gaullist party in its censure motion of the Government.

The motion which was heavily defeated after a heated debate in Parliament on Wednesday night, accused the Government of "weakening our economy, bringing our country into ever greater debt, dividing the people and crushing them

with taxes and compulsory levies, lowering standards in schools and in health care, failing to take the necessary measures to tackle the (Corsican) separatists, delaying the modernization of our defence and threatening fundamental human liberties".

It was the sixth censure motion in Parliament tabled by the opposition since the Socialists came to power two and a half years ago. All have been defeated. The Socialists have an absolute majority in the lower House. Although nine out of 10 French people claim to be happy, most feel that the nation as a whole is less happy than it was 10 years ago.

War was seen as the greatest obstacle to future happiness, 57 per cent saying they feared a new outbreak. Unemployment was also a dominant worry: 41 per cent mentioned it compared with only 26 per cent 10 years ago.

Racism, of which there has been so much talk of late in France, appeared to be negligible concern. It was mentioned by only 5 per cent.

The most important ingredients for personal happiness were good health, loving relationships, the family and freedom to do what you want. God was also mentioned by half the sample. Only 3 per cent said they considered wealth important. Those claiming to be "very happy", however, included a disproportionate number of those well off.

S African Coloured leader quits

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr. David Curry, the chairman of the Labour Party, the main political organization of South Africa's mixed race coloured population, has resigned, ostensibly to devote himself more fully to Coloured local government affairs.

Speaking by telephone from Bloemfontein, where he is attending a housing conference, Mr. Curry insisted that his decision was taken for purely personal reasons and had no political significance. He said he would remain a member of the party.

Despite this disclaimer, Mr. Curry's resignation, which he handed in without warning to the party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, was widely seen as evidence of strains within the party over its decision to participate in the Government's new constitutional structure.

The Government's Constitution Bill would create a new tricameral Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians. Blacks, more than 70 per cent of the total population, would continue to have no parliamentary representation. The Bill has already been passed by the existing all-white Parliament and will be implemented if a majority of whites vote for it at a referendum on November 2.

Under pressure, Mr. Hendrickse has asked the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, for a separate referendum to be held to test Coloured opinion, a request which has so far received no answer.

Mr. Hendrickse said yesterday that if such a referendum were held, and produced a "no" majority, his party would have to reconsider its position.

ABBHEY NATIONAL RAISE THE RATE FOR SEVEN DAY MONEY!



If you can give one week's notice before withdrawals, you can really make the most of your money.

New and existing investors in Abbey National's Seven Day Account will now enjoy an exceptional new rate of interest.

And that annual rate, if you leave the half-yearly interest to grow in the account, increases further to a useful 8.42% net of basic rate tax.

BEATS BANKS, MARKETS, AUTHORITIES

Not only does this new rate rival those offered elsewhere on much longer notice, it comfortably exceeds conventional bank deposits on seven days notice.

And the net rate even exceeds the net rate available from such 'professional' homes for seven day money as the money market, local authority bonds and Ceefax-quoted finance houses.

JUST £100 MINIMUM!

The message is clear: if you've got £100 or more, and can give seven days notice of withdrawal, your money should be in an Abbey National Seven Day Account. And nowhere else.

Come on in!

SEVEN DAY ACCOUNT

To: Dept. 7.D.A., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque, numbered _____ for £_____ to be invested in a Seven Day Account at my/our local branch in _____

Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account.

I/We understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 7 days written notice.

I/We understand that the rate may vary.

I/We would like the half-yearly interest:

A. added to the Seven Day Account ☐

B. paid direct to me/us ☐ (tick appropriate box)

Full name(s) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature(s) _____

Date _____

ABBHEY NATIONAL

For the security you need today



Mr. Benn: "French farmers more likely to invade than Russian troops".

Benn seeks independent UK stance

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr. Wedgwood Benn yesterday called for Britain to adopt new foreign and defence policies which would lead it towards non-alignment with East or West.

The present cold war was infinitely more dangerous than that at the time of the Berlin blockade, because of the number of nuclear weapons. People were "very, very frightened", he said.

But despite the "paranoid propaganda" he thought the Soviet Union more concerned by its internal security than any aggressive intentions toward the West.

Protesting French farmers were likely to reach Dover before Russian troops, he told the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

There were genuine fears that there existed in the White House a school of thought that believed the arms race could be used to bankrupt the Soviet Union and that the West could fight and win a limited war in Europe.

* Equivalent gross rate where income tax is paid at the basic rate of 30%.

ABBHEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, 27 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 2AA.

Glenn forces missiles issue into arena of presidential election

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator John Glenn's proposal for a temporary freeze on the deployment of ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe has created exactly the type of situation which the United States and its Nato partners wanted to avoid when they decided in December 1979 to go ahead with deployment at the end of this year.

In choosing the end of 1983 for the deployment of 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe the Western leaders have deliberately trying to ensure that it would not become an issue in the 1984 American presidential election.

However, Senator Glenn's proposal, made during a speech to the National Press Club in Washington on Wednesday, has brought the issue to the centre of the American political debate at a critical moment in the deadlock Intermediate-range Nuclear Force talks in Geneva.

The Reagan Administration and Western European leaders

strongly oppose a delay on the ground that it would reduce pressure on Moscow to reach an agreement in Geneva and could weaken the mood in favour of deployment.

The first 16 of the 160 cruise missiles eventually destined for Britain are due to be installed at Greenham Common in December.

Senator Glenn, who is considered a front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination next year, described the cruise missile as the single most potentially destabilizing weapon in existence.

He proposed a temporary freeze on deployment because it was necessary to make one last-ditch effort to keep a cruise missile race from occurring. Political observers here believe the senator's remarks were intended to dispel some of the criticism being made by his Democratic rivals, notably former Vice-President Walter Mondale, about his conservative views on defence.

In recent political debates Mr Mondale and other Democratic hopefuls have pointed out that Mr Glenn had voted in support of Reagan Administration plans to resume production of chemical weapons and to go ahead with the development of the controversial B1 long-range bomber.

Although the senator has paid lip-service to nuclear freeze resolutions, he has made it clear he still broadly supports the Reagan Administration's huge defence modernization programme.

His views on defence, on which he speaks with the authority of a former Marine Corps pilot and astronaut, have been criticized by liberal Democrats who contend he is a "closet conservative" holding political viewpoints similar to President Reagan. His vote in favour of the President's tax cut programme in 1981 has also been strongly attacked.

The image battle, page 12

Moscow prepares propaganda blast

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

As Mr Andriy Gromyko arrived in Sofia yesterday for a meeting of Warsaw pact foreign ministers, diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet leadership was about to launch a final propaganda blast on arms reduction in the hope that Nato would postpone its planned missile deployment.

It was said that although the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact regularly meet every six months today's session would be far from routine.

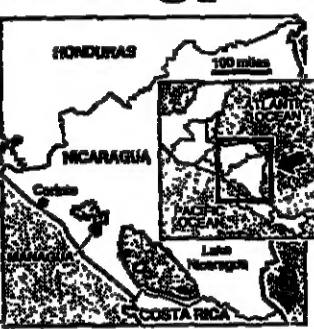
The meeting coincides with reports from Geneva that the Soviet Union has threatened to abandon the talks on medium range missiles, and with the beginning of a hot autumn of anti-nuclear protests in West Germany.

Diplomats said the Russians were hoping to sway public opinion in Western Europe, and particularly in West Germany, against the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in December. Mr

Gromyko is to meet Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, in Vienna at the weekend, immediately after the Sofia meeting.

The Warsaw Pact expected to outline its response to the Nato deployment, warning the West that Moscow would station rockets in Eastern Europe and take appropriate measures to threaten the United States directly.

Fire rescue squad save blazing port



Managua (Reuters) - Firefighters from four countries yesterday managed to control the huge blaze started by rebels in a sea raid on Corinto, Nicaragua's biggest port. But 15 people were injured, fuel tanks damaged and 660 tonnes of UN medicines and food aid destroyed.

The 40,000 inhabitants of Corinto - an island connected to the mainland by a bridge - were evacuated on Wednesday.

India fences off Bangladesh

Delhi (Reuters) - India will start building a barbed-wire fence along its 2,050-mile border with Bangladesh next month to prevent illegal crossings into Assam, the scene of ethnic violence last February in which 3,000 died.

Bangladesh objects to the fence on the ground that it would violate a border agreement between the two states.

Women protest

Manila (AP) - Cheered on by several thousand office workers, about 7,000 women, including nuns, students, secretaries and high society matrons accompanied by white-clad servants, marched in a hail of confetti through Manila's business district of Makati to protest against the Marcos regime and the assassination of Benigno Aquino.

Walesa denial

Warsaw (AP) - Mr Lech Walesa denied press reports that he has decided personally to attend ceremonies in Norway on December 10 to accept his Nobel Peace Prize. "The question is still open," the Solidarity founder said on the telephone.

Death plunge

Pachuca, Mexico (AP) - Eighteen miners were killed and three injured when the cable of a cable car bringing them to the surface at the San Juan Pachuca silver mine snapped, plunging them down 900ft.

Etendards coming soon, Iraq insists

By Our Foreign Staff

France has not yet delivered five Super-Etendard fighter-bombers promised to Iraq, President Saddam Hussein said yesterday. But he added that the aircraft would be delivered before the end of the month.

President Hussein told a press conference in Baghdad that he believed the delay was due to "pressure brought by the United States and especially Britain" on the French Government.

"In light of this pressure," he said, "we have been in contact with the French authorities and they have affirmed that they will respect their commitments."

He said France had imposed no conditions on Iraq concerning the use of the planes. "We refuse conditions on arms that we buy with our own money," he declared. "We are an independent country."

But he acknowledged that there had been "a friendly exchange of views on the subject between French and Iraqi officials."

The Iraqi leader did not rule out an Iranian blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, a critical passageway for oil tankers, but

he said "it would be an act of folly". "It would be flagrant blackmail on the part of Iran," he continued, "and if the world gives in to it, it would lead to an endless series of such moves" as Iran would continue to threaten to close the waterway.

Iran has said it would close the strait if Iraq used the Super-Etendards to attack Iranian oil facilities.

President Hussein claimed that the sophisticated French jets were not the only aircraft that could be used against naval targets. "We have other planes equipped with Exocet missiles that can carry out the same missions," he said.

Gulf war never has added a fresh element of uncertainty to world oil markets, putting as much as 50 cents a barrel on the value of crude, industry sources said in London.

The upward trend gathered pace overnight after an official Iraqi claim that two Iranian vessels, including a warship, had been sunk near Iran's main gulf oil terminal at Kharg Island.

Super-Etendards were apparently not involved.

Frank speaking from two royal personalities

Duke pleads for birth control

Bangkok (Reuters) - The Duke of Edinburgh said yesterday that without voluntary population controls the world would be faced with starvation, disease and probably conflicts.

The Duke told a press conference here: "The world's population is growing at such a rate and the demands for resources are growing even faster that unless people voluntarily decide not to have so many children we are merely going to build up greater and greater problems."

A point would be reached where we would "be faced with the only traditional control of population, which is starvation and disease and probably conflicts."

The Duke, who arrived in Bangkok on Wednesday from Hongkong during an Asian tour to raise funds for the World Wildlife Fund, of which he is president, said that he was not opposed to people exploiting the world's resources. But a deliberate decision had to be made not to exploit resources faster than they were regenerated.



Princess talks 'Strine'

Princess Anne cracking a joke with Michael Parkinson during her television interview in Australia, during which she dismissed reports that her marriage was in trouble.

She told several stories of her life and family in a rare and frank glimpse into the problems of a woman who has often been criticized for being aloof and arrogant.

"There's a lot of areas in which uninformed gossip has been going on for years," she said, commenting on the marriage rumour. At one moment she cracked a joke, mimicking an Australian accent.

Germans wage war on cruise

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

In the first of nationwide protests taking place in the next nine days, several thousand people yesterday lay down outside the American barracks in Bremerhaven and blockaded the North Sea port in protest against the deployment of Nato missiles in Germany.

Police carried away about 100 people from the roadway leading to the Carl Schurz barracks, but the demonstration remained peaceful. Long queues of protesters waiting to reach the harbour were eventually able to get through after police had cleared a way through the demonstrators in the afternoon.

The Government had given warnings that professional trouble-makers bent on provoking violence were converging on Bremerhaven, and the local police were strengthened by thousands from elsewhere.

But the atmosphere in the cold, bright sun remained friendly, and the demonstrators discussed arms policies and deployment with soldiers on the other side of the barriers erected outside the barracks.

At Nordenham across the River Weser another unauthorized protest march ended at the harbour where equipment for the American forces in Germany is unloaded. No incidents were reported, however, and the marchers shared apples with harbour officials.

The Bremerhaven blockade is planned to end as the week of action against deployment begins tomorrow. Yesterday leaders of the peace movement held informal talks with the Social Democratic Party over SPD participation in next week's rallies and the party's position on the Geneva arms talks.

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD parliamentary leader, and Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Christian Democratic Mayor of West Berlin, both gave separate warnings yesterday to demonstrators not to use violence, which Herr Vogel said his party strictly abhorred.

Meanwhile, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, told Parliament that he was meeting Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counter-

part, in Vienna at the weekend because West Germany was interested in a long-term improvement in Soviet-German relations.

Mr Paul Nitz, the chief American negotiator in Geneva, and Mr Kenneth Adelman, head of the arms control and disarmament agency, had talks here yesterday with Herr Genscher and with the Chancellor's Office about the latest position in Geneva, and what Herr Genscher could expect from the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The blockade at Bremerhaven marks the start of one of the most turbulent periods in West Germany's postwar history, as the protest movement against the missile deployment takes to the streets in unprecedented numbers.

For the next nine days there will be rallies, marches, vigils, sit-down protests and acts of civil disobedience throughout the country, culminating in four huge demonstrations next Saturday in which well over a million people are expected to take part.

Letter from Warsaw

Unofficial diplomacy and all that jazz

Nowadays, of course, the music of protest has a different timbre. For those with strong stomachs, the story is eloquently told by the titles of the groups and songs, at the Jarocin Rock Music Festival held this summer deep in provincial Poland: Sewage, Lavatory Bowl, Defecation, Degeneration, Dissection Room, Dead Organisms, Delirium Tremens, Doom, Paralysis.

Those are just the printable names, all of them tripping easily enough off the lips of the distinguished post-Solidarity generation.

There was a time not so long ago, when the music of protest was expressed through an unamplified jazz saxophone. In the Stalinist 1950s, both the spontaneity of jazz and its American heritage were seen as a dangerous threat to the system, an attempt by imperialist agents to brainwash the young Socialist generation.

Two Soviet tracts - *The Music of Spiritual Poverty* by V. Gordolinsky and *Dollar Cacophony* by I. Nestrjev - set the ideological guidelines for the whole of Eastern Europe.

In Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, jazz players were harassed by secret policemen, expelled from music academies, constantly thwarted in attempts to stage even modest concerts. Totalitarianism and jazz are incompatible.

Witness the case of Ady Kozar, a jazz trumpeter who fled from Germany to Poland when Hitler came to power in 1933, set up a big band in Warsaw, then fled, one step ahead of the Germans, to the Soviet Union, where he played on until deemed ideologically suspect. He ended up introducing jazz to the Gulag during a labour camp sentence.

Jazz has come out of the cold. That much is clear from the fact that next week the Poles are staging the twenty-fifth international jazz jamboree in the huge wedding-cake structure that goes by the name of the Palace of Culture, Stalin's most enduring gift to Poland, and the least lovely building in Warsaw.

The most significant part of the jamboree, however, is not the totalitarian architecture of its venue, but the presence, at a dinner when East-West relations are assuming the quality of permanent, of America's leading jazz musician, Miles Davis, and dozens of other Western artists.

Jazz has become an instrument of unofficial cultural diplomacy. Outside the US Embassy library there is a permanent collection of armed militiamen to prevent Poles from entering, and exposing themselves to American values. On the official level all cultural links have been cut. Reagan is the boss.

Yet jazz is keeping the relationship alive, and already it is possible to see the first articles any more. "Should I write for my own ego? Why write an article that will never be beyond the typewriter?"

The music of *La Pragma* is a cruel irony: it was a staunch advocate of the Sandinistas. In January 1978 Seltor Chanserra's father, then editor, was assassinated by the hated Somoza regime for lambasting it so vehemently, continuously and effectively.

The watchdogs of communist culture are busily chewing at the trouser-legs of other victims: dissident writers, punk groups, actors, film makers. For the moment, jazz is that most terrible thing: respectable. It has survived worse indignities.

Roger Boyes

How Managua pulls the teeth of a paper tiger

From Christopher Thomas, Managua

Each afternoon at 5.30 a driver leaves the office of *La Pragma* in Managua with proofs of the next day's paper. Seltor Males Cedilla Blandon, the chief censor is already waiting.

The sign on her door at the Ministry of the Interior says: "Office of Media Communications". Every day Seltor Blandon, aged 24, and her staff of five or six tinkers, tamper, alter and eliminate as they see fit. There is no appeal about the might of Seltor Blandon's pen.

When she is done, *La Pragma* gets a telephone call and the driver heads off to retrieve what is left. On an average day four out of every 10 stories might incur her displeasure. On a bad day she can curtail up to much that the paper does not publish.

La Pragma is an opposition newspaper that is not allowed to appear. Since the Sandinista regime introduced a state of siege 18 months ago nearly three years after the revolution, freedom of the press has vanished.

The staff is dedicated and endangered. Reporters have been beaten up. Editors' homes have been stormed. There are threatening telephone calls. On Wednesday night unidentified attackers fired two rockets at the building causing minor damage but no one was injured.

Seltor Pedro Chanserra, the editor, does not write leading

articles any more. "Should I write for my own ego? Why write an article that will never be beyond the typewriter?"

The music of *La Pragma* is a cruel irony: it was a staunch advocate of the Sandinistas. In January 1978 Seltor Chanserra's father, then editor, was assassinated by the hated Somoza regime for lambasting it so vehemently, continuously and effectively.

The watchdogs of communist culture are busily chewing at the trouser-legs of other victims: dissident writers, punk groups, actors, film makers. For the moment, jazz is that most terrible thing: respectable. It has survived worse indignities.

Self-censorship in El Salvador

San Salvador (Reuters) - The Salvadorean media, buckling under threats from extreme right-wing death squads, have imposed self-censorship on news and paid political announcements.

News organizations said the decision was made by the Salvadorean Radio Broadcasting Association (ASDR) after a series of bombings and threats by rightist groups against radio stations.

The paper continued to be harassed and intimidated.

Today, Seltor Blandon does the job for the Sandinistas. At times she is random and unpredictable. Stories that make the other two papers are banned. Paragraphs are removed so that stories make no sense. Headlines are rejected and photographs are thrown out.

TWA to and through the USA

Every day to the USA - nobody does it cheaper.

No daily scheduled transatlantic airline gives you lower fares to the USA than TWA. And nobody offers you better service or more comfort for your fare.

See your
TWA
Main Agent

See your TWA Main Agent.

You're going to like us

TWA

KGB splits with ministry on handling of spy cases

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A split has developed between the KGB (secret police) and the Soviet Foreign Ministry over how to respond to the expulsion of suspected Soviet spies from the West. Soviet sources said the KGB, headed by General Viktor Chebrikov, favoured "sharp retaliation" in most cases, while the Foreign Ministry under Mr Andrei Gromyko took a more cautious view.

Sources said Mr Gromyko had successfully dissuaded the security services from precipitous action on a number of occasions, arguing that the political consequences would rebound on the Soviet Union at a time when it was seeking to impress West European public opinion on the arms issue.

Soviet sources said the KGB had wanted to retaliate immediately for the Irish expulsions in order to "teach Britain a lesson" indirectly, and to warn Dublin not to "take orders from London" in security matters.

Sources said the most recent case involved two Soviet diplomats expelled from Ireland last month on charges of espionage. Mr Viktor Lipassov, second secretary at the Embassy in Dublin, was ordered out on September 14, together with his wife, Mr Genady Salin, first secretary, was in Russia on home leave at the time and was told by the Irish authorities not to return. Mr Lipassov had taken a holiday cottage not far from the border with Northern Ireland, sources said. The British authorities had become alarmed at the Soviet diplomats' activities in a "sensitive area", including their contacts with IRA sympathisers. British and Irish security services had cooperated in investigating the case.

Foreign Ministry officials, however, had successfully argued that to expel two members of the small Irish

Embassy in Moscow would harm Soviet-Irish relations unnecessarily.

Similar caution was exercised earlier when President Mitterrand ordered the expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials from Paris last April. Despite a sustained anti-French campaign in the Soviet press, no French diplomats were ordered out of the Soviet Union, and the campaign died down. President Andropov later told an interviewer that the Kremlin had deliberately refrained from reacting in the interests of good Franco-Soviet relations.

Observers see this approach as part of a policy designed to divide Western Europe from the United States at a time when the Western alliance is under some strain over the question of arms reductions and relations with Moscow. The Soviet calculation is that European leaders take a more pragmatic and less ideological attitude toward Russia and respond favourably to Soviet restraint.

Three American diplomats have been expelled from Moscow so far this year, against a background of continuous anti-American propaganda barrages. By contrast Moscow has almost ignored expulsions of alleged Soviet agents from France, Switzerland, Sweden and Italy.

A series of "hit for tat" measures against Britain earlier this year petered out in the spring, and the Russians have not yet decided whether to retaliate against the expulsion from London of a Soviet trade official last week. The official, Mr Vasily Ionov, was the sixth Russian to be ordered out of Britain in a year.

Moscow has also yet to decide how - or whether - to react to the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats from Canada last month on charges of stealing high technology secrets.

Delay likely in launch of European Spacelab

Houston (AP) - A delay of between one and four months is expected in the launch of the space shuttle flight.

The latest mission, scheduled for October 28, was to launch the multi-million pound European Spacelab.

A NASA official said the discovery of a near burn-through on a rocket nozzle used on the space shuttle mission in August had caused engineers to question the dependability of rocket nozzles that were to be used on the shuttle's Spacelab flight. "I don't think there's a chance that we'll fly in October," he said.

The Spacelab mission, which must be launched during the dark of the moon to enhance scientific experiments, could possibly be launched in late November. But this would mean that in the event of trouble during the launch the spacecraft would have to be landed in Spain in darkness. Such an emergency night landing is against mission standards of safety.

A launch earlier in the day would satisfy the safety requirements but would mean that Europe would be in darkness during some of the orbits of the Spacelab over the continent. The mission is designed to give daylight passes over Europe.

If Spacelab is delayed past November, the next launch opportunity, given the lighting constraints, would be in February.



Million mourn at angry Seoul funeral

A cavalcade of black-and-white bedecked ambulances carrying the bodies of the 17 South Korean victims of Sunday's terrorist explosion in Rangoon, on its way yesterday to the mass funeral service in Seoul.

The South Korean government is now saying that it has evidence linking the explosion which killed four senior ministers, and has formally asked Burma to sever relations with North Korea.

A million mourners packed into a Seoul plaza for the mass funeral of the South Korean victims. The US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, and special envoys from more than 20 countries attended the memorial ceremonies on an island in the River Han.

Relatives wept and some collapsed as they filed past an enormous altar 80 yards long bedecked with yellow and white chrysanthemums. Buddhist monks chanted prayers

and clashed cymbals. A protestant minister, the Rev Yoo Ho-Joon, called on God to "drive out the murderous (North Korean) group from the earth."

Addressing the massed crowd, the Prime Minister Mr Kim Sang-Hyup again blamed North Korea for the bomb blast.

He charged the North Koreans with an act "not even worthy of beasts".

After the ceremony, an angry anti-North Korean rally took place in the plaza.

Greeks to reduce time-lag in courts

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A plan of judicial reforms aimed at reducing delays in the administration of justice from the present average of five years to less than 12 months, has been unveiled by Mr George-Alexander Mangakis, the Greek Justice Minister.

The plan was elaborated by a committee of jurists, judges and lawyers. It will be sent to the main Bar associations, judges, unions and law faculties for comments before it becomes law.

Under this plan journalists may refuse in court to name their sources, while police witnesses will no longer be able to invoke privileged information.

Other changes include the abolition of the obligatory oath on the New Testament. Witnesses will have the discretion of offering their word of honour instead. Jail sentences for debts are abolished unless proof is produced that the debtor had deliberately concealed assets.

To speed up the process of justice, the plan sets time limits for the successive stages of the judicial procedure, to ensure that a final ruling on each case is issued not later than 10 to 12 months from the day the original lawsuit was filed.

Witnesses, for instance, may be able to make their depositions before notaries, relieving court employees from an enormous work load.

DO ADVERTISEMENTS SOMETIMES DISTORT THE TRUTH?

The short answer is yes, some do.

Every week hundreds of thousands of advertisements appear for the very first time.

Nearly all of them play fair with the people they are addressed to.

A handful do not. They misrepresent the products they are advertising.

As the Advertising Standards Authority it is our job to make sure these ads are identified, and stopped.

WHAT MAKES AN ADVERTISEMENT MISLEADING?

If a training course had turned a 7 stone weakling into Mr Universe the fact could be advertised because it can be proved.

But a promise to build 'you' into a 15 stone he-man would have us flexing our muscles because the promise could not always be kept.

'Makes you look younger' might be a reasonable claim for a cosmetic.

But pledging to 'take years off your life' would be an overclaim akin to a promise of eternal youth.

A garden centre's claim that its seedlings would produce 'a riot of colour in just a few days' might be quite contrary to the reality.

Such flowery prose would deserve to be pulled out by the roots.

If a brochure advertised a hotel as being 5 minutes walk to the beach, it must not require an Olympic athlete to do it in the time.

As for estate agents, if the phrase 'overlooking the river' translated to 'backing onto a ditch', there would be nothing for it but to show their ad the door.

HOW DO WE JUDGE THE ADS WE LOOK INTO?

Our yardstick is The British Code of Advertising Practice.

Its 500 rules give advertisers precise practical guidance on what they can and cannot say. The rules are also a gauge for media owners to assess the acceptability of any advertising they are asked to publish.

The Code covers magazines, newspapers, cinema commercials, brochures,

leaflets, posters, circulars posted to you, and now commercials on video tapes.

The ASA is not responsible for TV and radio advertising. Though the rules are very similar they are administered by

we or the public challenge to back their claims with solid evidence.

If they cannot, or refuse to, we ask them either to amend the ads or withdraw them completely.

Nearly all agree without any further argument.

In any case we inform the publishers, who will not knowingly accept any ad which we have decided contravenes the Code.

If the advertiser refuses to withdraw the advertisement he will find it hard if not impossible to have it published.

WHOSE INTERESTS DO WE REALLY REFLECT?

The Advertising Standards Authority was not created by law and has no legal powers.

Not unnaturally some people are sceptical about its effectiveness.

In fact the Advertising Standards Authority was set up by the advertising business to make sure the system of self control worked in the public interest.

For this to be credible, the ASA has to be totally independent of the business.

Neither the chairman nor the majority of ASA council members is allowed to have any involvement in advertising.

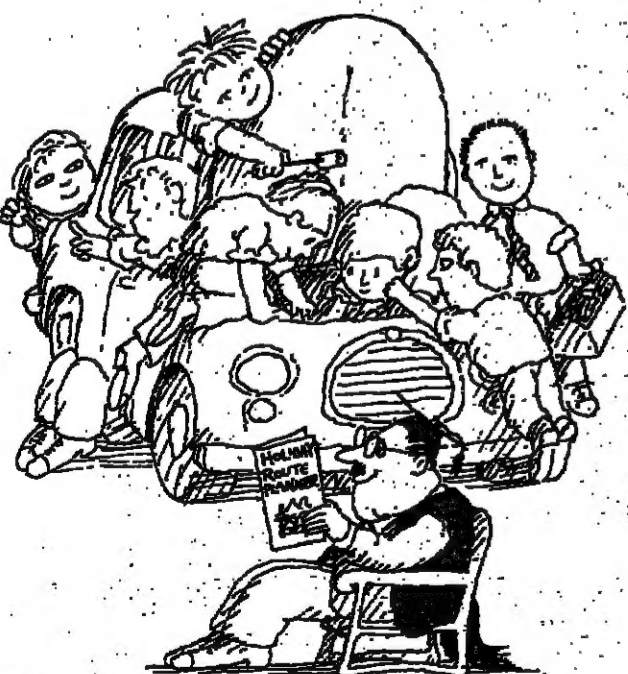
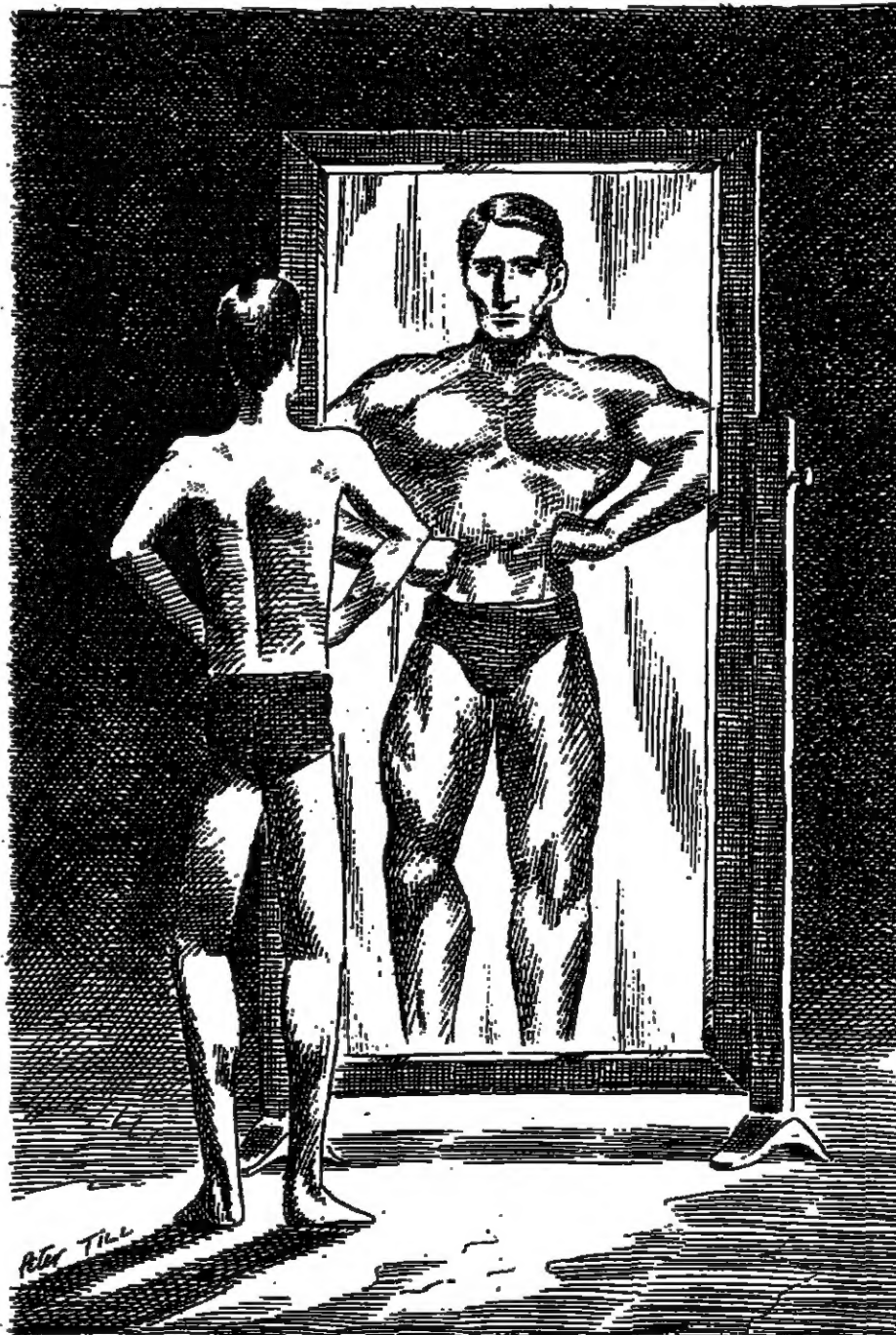
Though administrative costs are met by a levy on the business, no advertiser has any influence over ASA decisions.

Advertisers are aware it is as much in their own interests as it is in the public's that honesty should be seen to prevail.

If you would like to know more about the ASA and the rules it seeks to enforce you can write to us at the address below for an abridged copy of the Code.

The Advertising Standards Authority.
If an advertisement is wrong, we're here to put it right.

ASA Ltd, Dept T, Brook House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HN.



Getting technical

This autumn the Manpower Services Commission launched a major new scheme to put technical and vocational education back into schools, as an option for all teenagers from the age of 14. This week, THE TES takes a critical look at the way TVET is working.

Also this week

John Cleese says what's wrong with the curriculum. New approaches to maths teaching. Naomi Lewis: The Oxford Book of Dreams.

THE TIMES

Educational Supplement

On sale at your newsagent every week price 50p.

SPECTRUM

A Diamond is forever, says the advertising slogan, and those who deal in that most emotive of gemstones intend to ensure that it remains so. Thus Angola's Marxist regime, its guerrilla enemies and South African capitalists form a bizarre cartel

The dirt on the face of the diamond

By Richard Dowden

The Hercules thundered through the African night, 24,000ft above the endless scrub and bush. The pilot read a novel. The loadmaster made fresh coffee and sorted out by satellite link a house purchase with his wife in Texas. In a great white tank in the hold behind us was a 20,000-litre load of fuel.

Flying from Luanda, capital of Africa's most Marxist-Leninist state, the American-crewed Hercules flies a non-stop shuttle bringing oil, food and spare parts to Dundo, on the banks of one of the Congo tributaries and the heart of Angola's diamond mines. The diamonds themselves leave by other means. As the four huge turbo-prop engines changed note and we slid down towards Dundo, the pilot, a Vietnam war veteran, radioed for the airstrip lights to be switched on. "Sometimes at this time of year we can't see them for all the dust and smoke from the dry season bush fires," he said. "We just have to circle until we find them".

One week later, as it prepared to land at Dundo on a midnight trip, this plane vanished without a word. After a two-week search, pieces of wreckage were found about 70 miles away.

A week earlier I had stood in a panelled, plush-carpeted room in Charterhouse Street, London, looking at a lump of what seemed like yellowish ice in my hand.

"You are holding about a quarter of a million pounds' worth of diamond," said the gentleman from the Diamond Trading Company. Inside its unmarked fortress off Holborn Circus, De Beers, which owns the Diamond Trading Company and the Central Selling Organization, the only large wholesaler in the trade, keeps the biggest store of uncut diamonds in the world. As he said, the diamond has great power to corrupt. Unlike gold, which is heavy, or drugs, which can be snuffed out, diamonds can be easily hidden or swallowed. A fortune will not fill an envelope. European customs do not need to know where they come from. At Heathrow a carrier merely has to declare them for VAT.

On June 6 this year, *The Times* published a report saying that Angola was losing millions of pounds a year from diamond theft and smuggling, and that the scandal could bring down the MPLA government in Luanda. At the same time, Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader fighting a guerrilla war against the Angolan government, claimed to have a hand in the smuggling and also threatened to attack the mines. He said that British mine police were manning helicopter gunships to protect the workings. I assume that it was to counter some of

these tales that I was invited to visit the mines, the first Western journalist to do so since independence in 1975.

The paradoxes turned out to be endless. The inertial navigation systems of the Hercules gave our estimated time of arrival to the second, while below us in scattered mud but villages the inhabitants still eked out an Iron Age existence.

The plane carried a United States flag, but Washington does not recognize the Angolan government. Sometimes at Luanda airport it has to line up with Russian Antonov troop-carriers in a queue for fuel.

Transamerica, the airline that owned the plane, is known to have CIA links.

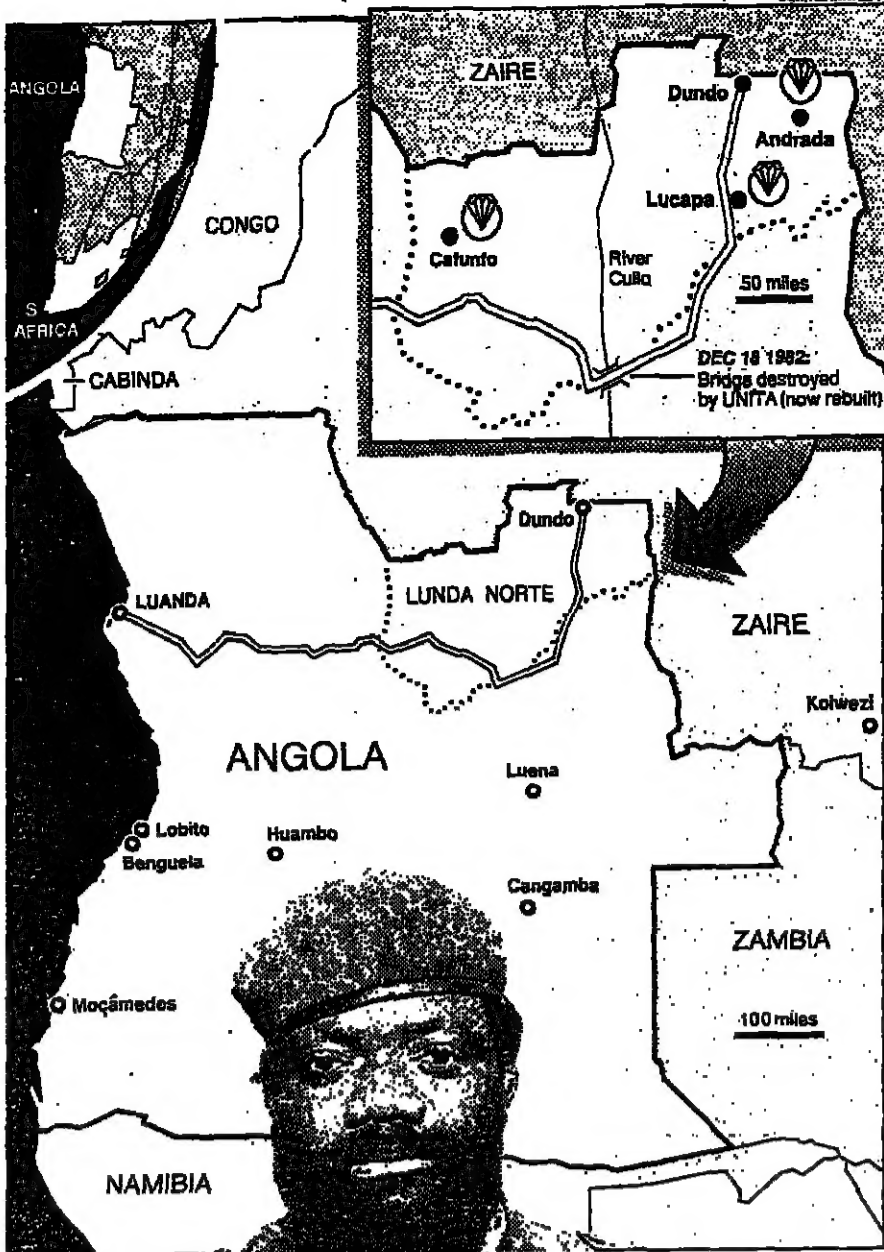
The Angolan mines, nationalized by a government which is defended by Russian and Cuban forces, are now supervised by a front company for De Beers of South Africa, the epitome of international capitalism. Sir Philip Oppenheimer, chairman of the Diamond Trading Company, who is on the board of Diamang, the Angolan diamond company, visits Angola regularly, as do senior De Beers executives, who fly up from Johannesburg to inspect the operation. Meanwhile their country's army occupies part of southern Angola and launches bloody forays against it.

The best guard is for the chickens

Dundo, the centre of the multi-million pound mining operation, is an oasis in the bush. It is the capital of Lunda Norte province, which is about the size of Ireland and has a population of between 300,000 and 500,000. It is served by eight buses. No tarmac road reaches it.

Dundo itself is a sleepy, colonial-style administrative centre with spacious bungalows laid out amid well-kept lawns along tree-shaded avenues. The main administrative offices house a sophisticated computer; the director's house, which was occupied by the holidaying Minister of Industry when I was there, has a Limoges dinner service said to have been made for Napoleon.

The best-guarded buildings here house the chickens. The chicken farm has an electrically charged fence around it, of a voltage sufficient to kill a man. Around the sorting houses, where the diamonds are finally picked, there are security fences and armed guards, but around the power station, the most vulnerable part of the whole operation, the fence would barely keep out a fox. One rocket among the water-driven turbines would end Angola's diamond production.



At Dundo airport there was not a single military aircraft. The Angolans are clearly not taking Savimbi's boasts very seriously, although on December 18 last year a three-span bridge over the River Cuito, on the main road from Luanda to Dundo, was blown up and lorries on that route are continually being attacked by rocket fire.

Unita's claims have caused some anxiety, though. Early on the morning of April 6 this year Peter Heap, manager of the Lucapa mine, 50 miles south of Dundo, was telephoned by a colleague further up the road. The BBC World Service had just announced that Unita had claimed the capture of Lucapa.

"I went and looked out of the window. Everything seemed quite as I went off to work as usual," said Heap, a 35-year-old Yorkshireman who lives there with his wife and two small children. "A Unita attack is a worry but not a preoccupation".

The diamonds and the 700 or so expatriates (including 120 Britons) who work on the mines may, however, be better protected than at first appears. On November 17 last year employees of a shadowy British firm called Defence Systems International arrived at the mines, ostensibly to help to stop smuggling. But the men, who are still there, have military backgrounds, and many of them are ex-SAS. One told me he had been recruited privately and had no experience of preventive security operations. Like all expatriates, he denied having any access to weapons.

An attack from across the Zaire border is a much greater worry. The first town across the border is Kolwezi, where in 1977 and 1978 mine workers were attacked and killed by Zairean exiles who had been living in Angola.

Where De Beers has been solely concerned to stop smuggling, it has employed tough and dramatic methods - and, as in the case of Fred Kamit, a Lebanese who had been the godfather and bandit chief of the smugglers' trail that took diamonds from Sierra Leone to Liberia, was hired by De Beers in 1956 to end the smuggling. He did this by ambushing the caravans. Later he fell out with De Beers, tried to hijack an aircraft to extort money from them, and has claimed responsibility for the recent bomb attacks aimed at Oppenheimer interests in London.

The diamond trade is not an easy one to investigate. I asked the Department of Trade for a briefing about it. Their representative phoned back to say it was a one-company business and that the company in question, De Beers, demanded that all the information it gave the department should be held in confidence. The spokesman conceded that information on no other commodity was suppressed at the request of a private company.

She said she had phoned De Beers to ask whether it could help me, but gathered from the company that I had already been in touch. "I had. Charming and courteous it was, but De Beers keep the secrets of the diamond trade as well protected as the diamonds."

The only loser in the diamond trade seems to be the loveless sucker who buys an engagement ring. The price of diamonds is controlled by De Beers. It owns many of the chief gem mines, makes exclusive contracts with the owners of the other mines and buys up whatever else appears on the open market. Much of it goes into the stockpile with which it manipulates the market. "Producer cooperative" is the phrase De Beers itself uses to describe the business, but it does not quite express the control it enjoys over the trade. Handling more than 80 per cent of all uncut gems it exerts enormous influence over the cutters and dealers. De Beers can prevent their buying elsewhere by threatening to withhold their regular supply, and discourage a second-hand trade so that diamonds do not keep their value.

No other commodity has ever been so tightly controlled by one man. De Beers is part of the Anglo American and Consolidated Goldfields groups, all sections of which are controlled by Harry Oppenheimer, the self-effacing, liberal monarch of the transnational, South African-based mineral empire.

Not even giants such as the Soviet Union or Zaire have managed to break the De Beers' cartel. Nor do they choose to leave it. It would not benefit any diamond producer to allow the diamond to find its own production or price levels in the market place. Angola is a new-born state ravaged by war and its leaders know little of the diamond world. It is at the mercy of De Beers.

Diamonds were first discovered in Angola in 1912. They are among the finest gems in the world. The Portuguese mined them until 1975, when they were producing more than two million carats a year. In the chaos that followed independence and the nationalization of the private Portuguese holding, production dropped to less than half a million carats in 1977. Although the Government now owns 77.21 per cent of the shares in the diamond company, and De Beers owns only 1.6 per cent, Angola has been forced to turn to De Beers not only to sell its diamonds but also to mine them.

Mining and Technical Services, another De Beers company, is incorporated in Liechtenstein but its London office backs on to the De Beers complex at Holborn Circus. It was formed in the early 1960s to deal with black African countries for whom a direct relationship with a South African company was politically out of the question. Angola, where the company has operated since 1977, is its biggest and most sensitive operation.

The Portuguese mined the river beds but now De Beers insists that the Angolan company mines the alluvial terraces. River beds such as the one at Dundo, the furthest west of all the mines, offer dramatic but unpredictable results. The river has been diverted by a great dam and the ravine excavated. At the bottom the heavy diamonds, battered and sifted by aeons of annual floods, have gathered into nooks where they can be found by the score. At times there is one Angolan



Sir Philip Oppenheimer, a self-effacing liberal monarch in control of a transnational mineral empire

guard, armed with a Russian-made Klashnikov rifle, for each Angolan worker. One worker had been shot a few days before I arrived. It was not clear that he had been smuggling.

Angola does have a serious smuggling problem. According to Sr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, the Minister of Industry, Angola has lost \$100m of diamond revenue in the past 18 months through smuggling, possibly one third of total production. Diamang, he said, will make no profit this year - an extraordinary situation for a diamond producer.

As we drove south by Land Cruiser along the straight red-dirt road which rolls over the hills to Lucapa, we passed a new motor-cycle weaving unsteadily in the other direction. Des Jenkin, the security adviser with MATS, wrinkled his nose. "A sure sign of smuggling," he said. "The workers will swap a diamond for a new pair of shoes. A motor bike is quite a good price."

In the past nine months the



moreover... Miles Kingston

Rouge et noir all round

My daughter opened the current *Tatler* yesterday and flew into a rage. Her wrath was caused by a clothes feature based on the supposed Russian look, with lots of reds and blacks splashed around. I couldn't see anything to object to in it.

"I'm not objecting to the idea," she said. "It's just that my friend Polly and I have been wearing reds and blacks for the last ten months, and now they come along and pretend it was their idea."

There is something peculiarly painful about being ahead of a trend. All those people who had been shouting the praises of ragtime from the rooftops, unheard, must have experienced very bitter-sweet emotions when Joshua Rifkin came along and made Scott Joplin famous overnight. My son, who is experimenting with his personal appearance at an age when I didn't even know I had one, stared open-mouthed the other day at a TV film of the Arsenal team of 1934.

"What amazingly brilliant haircuts," he said. "They were 50 years ahead of their time."

Of course, Arsenal didn't know that at the time. What must be equally painful is trying to set a trend and not seeing it take off. I was talking to a man last year who works for IDV and couldn't understand why I & B whisky, a market leader in the States, hadn't really taken off here. He asked me what Scotch I drank and I told him it was Famous Grouse.

"But why is it Famous Grouse?"

"Well," I said lamely, "quite a lot of my friends mentioned it to me, and said it was the Scotch, so I thought I'd try it."

"Ah, the word of mouth method!" he cried. "That's the way to do it. But how did they do it? Ah, the cunning devils."

It's true. The word of mouth thing does work. People occasionally whisper to me that the malt whisky is the Macallan, which I became convinced of, till people started whispering to me that Cardu was the malt whisky. I even went out and bought a bottle of Cardu, and indeed it was very good; my children, temporarily abandoning clothes and haircuts, tested it and urged me to buy some more. But in all these cases I was behind a trend already. What I'd like to be, fleetingly and unworriedly, is just ahead of a trend.

I thought I was last week when I encountered Chabertay Nouveau, an interesting red wine from Burgundy which can get here six weeks before Beaujolais Nouveau and may well make inroads into it. But before I could put pen to paper it was already being written about, so it is no good to me as a trend; I am already four or five days behind.

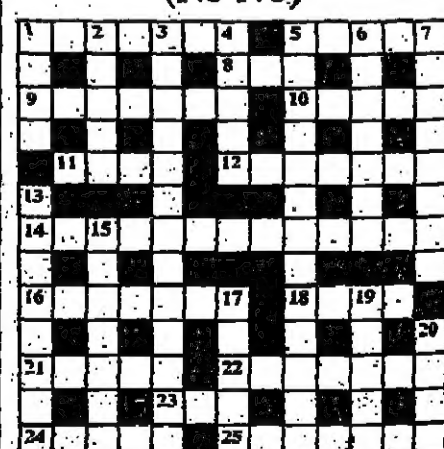
And then it suddenly occurred to me that there is one trend I am ahead of and will always be ahead of. Pisco. Pisco is a Peruvian spirit, colourless and strong, which I encountered in Peru three years ago in the shape of pisco sc-r, a sort of cocktail made from frothed egg white, lime juice, sugar, pisco and a touch of I think cinnamon. It is lethal and lovely, and though well known to every visitor to Peru, totally unknown over here.

This is because the Peruvians have a genius for developing things and not letting the rest of the world know about it. It is as if, having given us the potato, Peru lay back exhausted and thought its world role was finished.

Last Saturday I went as a tourist to the newly revamped Harrods Food Halls, and there asked in the wine department for a bottle of pisco. They had a tremendously ugly black bottle, carved in the shape of an inca image, and made in Italy. "But we are expecting stocks from South America soon of Chilean pisco," the man said.

Chilean pisco! What an outrage. It is like boasting of English whisky or French stout. The Chileans and the Peruvians have never got on very well, being next door neighbours, and to make it worse the Chileans have always been a touch more enterprising, but when it comes to marketing a Peruvian drink... Still, it solves my problem. I am ahead of the Peruvian pisco trend and if Peru keeps up its present marketing strategy, I always will be. How nice to be able to plug an unavailable drink, and thus be innocent of all PR pressure.

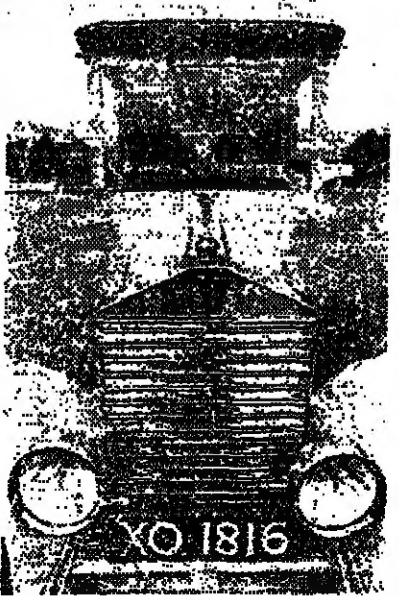
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 175)



- ACROSS
- 1 Brawl (5,2)
 - 2 City of depravity (9)
 - 3 Japanese sash (3)
 - 4 Ancient paper (7)
 - 5 Boundary (5)
 - 6 Round-topped cap (4)
 - 7 Vicer (7)
 - 8 Unusually word use (13)
 - 9 Divide into three (7)
 - 10 Aromatic Indian plant (4)
 - 11 Short-sleeved (5)
 - 12 Battering (7)
 - 13 Geographical drawing (3)
 - 14 Dawn (5)
 - 15 Frog larva (7)
- DOWN
- 1 Bishop of Rome (4)
 - 2 Weir flow (3)
 - 3 Storm lantern (9,4)
 - 4 Sheriff's aides (5)
 - 5 Well spoken (6,7)
 - 6 Popular (7)
 - 7 Adultery (8)
 - 8 Magistrates (8)
 - 9 Shine by reflexion (4)
 - 10 Entice (5)
 - 11 One-horned animal (5)
 - 12 Giant (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 174
- ACROSS: 1 Sash 2 Akimbo 3 Tel 4 Bazaar 5 Tonic 6 Gate 7 Maroon 8 Cadaver 9 swine 10 Junk food 11 Hack 12 Sierra 23 Equity 24 Cos 25 Remedy 26 Sneeze
- DOWN: 1 Tars 2 Space walk 4 Strumme 5 Altar 6 IVR 7 Buffoon 13 Townhouse 15 Abusive 16 Endless 18 Oracy 20 Catch 22 Sue

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEK WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



- A collector's dream - the best car in the world
- Travel: Journey of a Lifetime on safari
- Keith Waterhouse on the best of Channel 5
- Sport: The South African Grand Prix and Ryder Cup golf from Florida

Plus

News from home and abroad; Drink on beer; Eating Out around the Barbican; Collecting ephemera; Values - Christmas shopping across the Channel; Videos of the month; what's happening in the arts; a selected guide to the coming week's events.

Alain Prost 1983 Grand Prix leader

0408/001220

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Preventing cot deaths



The deaths of four month old Samantha and Gabrielle Connolly last weekend bring home once again the horrors of cot death.

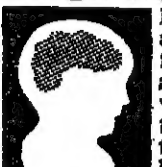
In spite of a vast amount of research doctors still do not know why the victims die. They can suspect only breathing difficulties or digestion problems.

At Sheffield Children's Hospital and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, however, doctors have taken a different approach for ten years now. Instead of seeking a cause for cot deaths they are trying to prevent them.

Since 1973 the doctors, assessing ways of spotting children in danger have found that babies born to young mothers who already have several children are most at risk. The extra attention these babies have received in Sheffield over the years has prevented at least 50 cot deaths in the city, they estimate.

Now doctors in other parts of the country are trying out the system.

Danger bug



Doctors in Britain and America are facing a tough task as they try to find a vaccine for one of the oldest viruses in the world cytomegalovirus (CMV) is by no means a killer bug, but is extremely common. People with a CMV infection hardly ever know they've got it.

But it's now known that problems can arise when pregnant women pick up CMV. In around one in 20 the virus passes over the placenta and causes brain damage to the foetus.

According to Dr Paul Griffiths, CMV expert and senior lecturer in virology at the Royal Free Hospital in London, in the UK alone CMV is responsible for around 400 mentally handicapped babies a year - this is more than German measles.

The difficulty is that CMV, like other viruses in the herpes group to which it belongs, has learned to survive in the body even when the immune system has produced antibodies. Dr Griffiths and other workers are trying to find out if these antibodies can at least stop CMV from getting across the placenta.

Light rash



If you have a skin condition that makes you extremely sensitive to light and you are due for an operation don't forget to mention this to your hospital doctors. A warning to surgeons to look out for people who are sensitive to operating lights has come from doctors in Liverpool.

A healthy man of 19 was admitted to the Walton Hospital for a routine hernia repair. Just five minutes into the operation, however, surgeons noticed a nasty rash on his light exposed skin. The quick-thinking team remembered that the patient had a rare skin condition which meant he had to keep out of the sun. They switched off the lights, finished the operation in daylight and within three hours the young man's skin was back to normal.

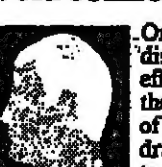
Euthanasia issue



Euthanasia for handicapped children is possibly the most contentious ethical issue of the last couple of years. Many dilemmas raised by the medical and legal professions continue to reverberate in general discussions.

A challenging report of the views of 78 parents of Down's Syndrome children has appeared in the most recent issue of the *Journal of Medical Ethics*. The parents, who clearly have much more direct experience of the consequences of present practice than any professional, were questioned on their opinions on abortion for handicapped fetuses as well as euthanasia. For compassionate reasons the difference between active and passive euthanasia was not pressed. Most of the parents were in favour of abortion for handicapped fetuses, though the picture was much more complicated for euthanasia. Parents were more likely to consider acceptable euthanasia for severely handicapped babies if they were from prosperous households than those parents in lower social classes. But if the handicapped was Down's there was no such clear-cut divide.

Cold comfort



One of the most distressing side effects of anti-cancer therapy is rapid loss of hair. Cytotoxic drugs are intended to destroy cancer cells but, as well as wiping out the baddies, because their action is indiscriminate they knock out many other active cells - including hair follicles.

Over the last two years some patients have been spared the distress by wearing a "cold cap" while the drugs are injected. The patient's hair is usually dampened to improve conduction and the cap is put in place about 20 minutes before the injection until about 30 minutes after. This chills the scalp so the blood supply to the hair follicles is temporarily suspended while the drug is "fixed" in other parts of the body.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

SAS Captain John Hamilton died heroically in the Falklands. His wife recalls the happy times - and the sad ones



Victoria Hamilton: "People said it was a good thing he was dead as he was just a trained killer"

The big softie who fought to the last

A half smile flickers across the face of Victoria Hamilton as she sorts through the few precious photographs of her life with Captain John Hamilton, MC of the Special Air Service, who died a hero in the last days of the Falklands war. "We both knew he was going to die, that he wasn't coming back", she says.

"John just would not let go of my hand when it was time finally to go. He said he might be going to war and might not be coming back, and 'Thank you for being such a super wife'. He said 'I can go knowing you're behind me all the way'. His men had to say 'Come on Boss' to get him to let go. Then they drove away."

Captain Hamilton was concerned about the effect his career in the SAS had on his wife: "He only joined knowing I would be happy letting him go and I realized all the dangers but I also know how much he enjoyed it. John could appreciate that in some ways being in the SAS is a very selfish thing. But he cancelled once and was so miserable."

"After he was killed it upset me very much that people came up to me and said it was a good thing he was dead as he was just a trained killer. I even stopped having my hair done. When people find out your husband is in the SAS they think you're not human."

A favourite photograph shows her next to a Valentine bouquet sent while he was climbing Mount Kenya and she was staying with her diplomat parents in Trinidad. Members of Hamilton's SAS mountain troop, all now dead, clow in a mountain top camp. Had they survived the Falklands they would have attempted to climb Everest next year. Hamilton, she says, was never happier than when his yellow Renault 4 was loaded with climbing gear heading for an exacting mountain.

"But he was a big softie. He liked nothing better than curling up in front of the television with his sweetie jar, me and his English setter Marcus. He always found things funny wherever he was, and John was the giggliest person I have ever known."

"Sometimes he would come home

in fits of laughter after something funny happened at work. He would creep into the kitchen pretending to be the Pink Panther after food, but always letting me know he was there."

Born in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Hamilton was educated at the Royal Masonic Schools: motto *Aude, Vide, Tace* - Hear, See and Be Silent. Close friends at school were surprised he had become an SAS man. They knew a very quiet boy who wanted to become a doctor but whose A levels were not good enough.

After a year off, he finally drifted into the Green Howards, mostly because of his fascination with the lonely sport of climbing. "He used to try to get me climbing mountains", says his wife. "If I am killed on a mountain, he would say, 'I want you to know why I had to do it'. One day the only way I could get him to come down was to take my boots off and throw them down the mountain. Then he had to carry me."

I owe it to him to carry on. I don't want to let him down

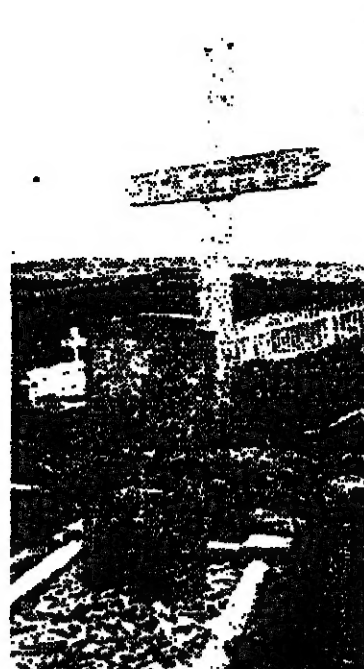
They met in Berlin at a Green Howards curry lunch while Victoria's father was a diplomat there: "Our honeymoon was in Austria, climbing of course. He was a terribly physical person. He used to make his men at the Green Howards run with sand-weighted belts and when he left he gave him one for his dog Marcus." Not surprisingly Marcus has remained at the SAS barracks in Hereford; probably the only place on earth he can get the exercise he is used to.

Hamilton regarded his military career very seriously and it took him to Cyprus, South Armagh, Belize and even the French Commando School at Trier: "But he never broke a bone, he was so careful", his widow says.

He is unique in being the first of more than 30 SAS troopers to die a "soldier's death". Many think he



Above: Captain Hamilton, and right, his grave in the Falklands. He was buried by the islanders



should have got the VC, but viewed at a distance it was a rather perplexing "sacrifice", which is how even official reports refer to it.

A senior Falklands official, who had close contact with the SAS, said that the Argentines who surrounded the two men waited for one of them to go to the latrine before shooting Hamilton in the back in the hills near Port Howard. "There is some truth in that story", said Mr Robin Lee, of Port Howard, who helped bury Hamilton. "It was the reason why the radio was not being manned."

"We discovered that there were four SAS, two that went to observe the Argies and two who stayed back. That was Hamilton and a Fijian sergeant. They were surrounded and taken by surprise. The Argies told us later of how John fought to the last."

"He was medically minded and probably realized he was not going to come through", said Victoria. "The only possible way out would have been the water. I have seen it; it was very cold and they wouldn't have survived." So in the knowledge of almost certain death he fought on. Victoria has a picture of this other Hamilton, a stern warrior with an automatic rifle.

"I worry about the time between when he was shot in the back and the shot that killed him. Did he worry about me and the dog before he was killed? I hope not. He did not go out there to be killed, but if he had to die he would have preferred to die properly as he did, fighting the enemy", she says.

"To go down in history as one of the best officers to wear the SAS

badge would have meant so much to him. His life and death have a meaning. We loved each other so much it does not matter if that was what he wanted." But there is an unspoken tension between being proud of her husband "dying well" and wondering why he chose to die at all.

In his personal diary Hamilton often wrote a few words of love for his wife. He also carefully listed the numbers and types of aircraft he blew to pieces on Pebble Island. But there is no clue as to what he felt.

The colonel who commanded the Argentine troops later said of him: "He is without doubt the most courageous man I have ever seen" and asked for a flag to bury him. The truculent locals wouldn't give him one and later rebuffed Hamilton himself.

The Argentines gave back Hamilton's belongings. "It all came with a long list in Spanish", said Victoria. "They even spelt his name right. They sent back a picture of us taken on Hickey Moor which was in a plastic wallet with some of my hair. They were not really meant to carry rings and things. They even gave back his watch."

"When the really dreadful helicopter crash occurred at sea I went to see other wives. In a way it prepared me for what happened. One has to accept people being killed. John and I sat down and talked about what I would do if he were killed doing so and so. You have to, but you never really know what will you do. For six months I was numb. But John died so bravely I owe it to him to carry on. I don't want to let him down."

Paul Pickering

My sour taste of Honey

COMMENT

Carol Sarler

For less than the entire mass of British womanhood. So why do IPC not want to? There are obviously a lot of complex areas one could explore to answer this, but in the space available here, there's one particularly simple one I'd like to look at, and to do with the people at the top. Among the layers and layers of executives above the editorial level of the huge women's magazine group, only one has ever worked even a single day as a journalist. The rest are recruited from marketing/promotions/finance/advertising and other divisions, and approach the selling of



"A lot of the men didn't like me, or what I stood for"

magazines as no different from the selling of cat food. And even more telling, among those layers and layers of top people whose whole business is publishing for women, only two are women. The rest are men operating in a world of men. The other half of magazines, as we all know, is advertising. The people who decide whether or not to take a page of advertising are the media directors of advertising agencies - and there is not one single woman media director in any of the main agencies.

Thus we find ourselves in the ludicrous position of having newsmagazines' shelves full of women's magazines putting forward images and ideals of women as determined and dreamt up by men.

Some months ago, I put my male dominated theory to the managing director of the National Magazine Company (*Cosmo, She, Good Housekeeping*) and asked him how, as someone who has never been a journalist or a woman, he feels competent to hold down his job. His reply was that he can't play the piano, but that doesn't mean he can't tell when it's well played.

A lot of the men I'm talking about didn't like me or what I stood for - and that personal feeling constantly threatens professional judgment. This collective "He" - the body of publishing and advertising executives - is a very conservative kind of male. He likes and understands his older women as the cosy creatures of *Women's Realm* or *Women's Weekly*; he enjoys his younger women as the bushy-tailed and empty-headed teenage brats as personified in *Look Now*. These, then, are the magazines - and the editors - to whom he lends his support.

One senior IPC executive is on record as saying he "wouldn't allow" his 20-year-old daughter to read my version of *Honey*. Leaving aside the Victorian notion that fathers can still have control over their adult offspring, how can he remove his own set of ideals for his daughter from his decision whether to publish or not? And whose problem is it? His, mine - or his daughter's? In the end, of course, probably his daughter's. For myself, I suppose I'm destined to another hundred consecutive parties where one of these bright, thinking, advancing young women will come up to me and say sorry, they don't read women's magazines - they all seem to be meant for someone else.

QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Brakes.	Indicators.	Engine oil.	Gearbox oil.	Rear axle oil.	Cooling water.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Steering.	Brake fluid.	Clutch fluid.	Battery acid.	Main beam/dip.	Parking lights.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Stop lights.	Reversing lights.	Number plate lights.	Defrosting agent.	Interior lights.	Heater motor.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Cigarette lighter.	Screen wiper/washer.	Horns.	Hazard warning.	Heated rear screen.	Radio/casserial.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Choke.	Handbrake.	Footbrake.	Steering lock.	Bonnet catch.	Keys.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Dash gauges.	Boot lock.	Heater vent flaps.	Seat adjusters.	Locks.	Clutch.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Tyres.	Tyre pressures.	Wheels.	Spark plugs.	Idling speed.	Dwell angle.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
Grease nipples.	Chrome.	Interior.	Paintwork.	Owner literature.	Seat belts.
QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS	QUALITY USED CARS
					Rear axle.

We invite you to check your used Mercedes-Benz for yourself.

It's not as difficult as it sounds: Indeed there's only one thing to remember. The famous Triangle. Find the Triangle on a used Mercedes, and you've found a car that's been so thoroughly checked, you need look no further than the Triangle itself.

Available only at Approved Mercedes-Benz Dealers, such cars carry a 12-month warranty insurance on mechanical breakdown, recovery, substitute-car hire, and replacement of major parts. And cars bearing the Triangle are never more than 5 years old, and have never done more than 60,000 miles.

Check out the Triangle and you've checked out the very finest in used cars.

From Dina Wulfsohn, 12 Campden Grove, London

May I add to Helen Mason's foreign exchange stories? (Wednesday Page, September 28). Since our French visit, not only has the family's English improved, but the dog is enjoying a new lease of life.

We knew that Marc was 12 years old and had been taking English for only two terms, but not that he had skipped a year, was top of his form and his idea of a fun day was seven hours of chess.

He readily supplied the

TALKBACK

Quel gall

odd word missing from crosswords which had stymied my own children (example: invective) and pointed out the tautology of my comparing Kensington Church Walk to a small village since "a village is by definition small".

Marc and our Jack Russell, Pip, became bosom buddies, with Marc surreptitiously

slipping bits of food under the table at meals.

The increasingly undisciplined terror finally demonstrated his contempt for the rest of us by urinating on the new cream linen dining room curtains. We sentenced him to several hours solitary in the garden, only to find Marc letting him in after about ten minutes. "No, no Marc," I cried, "we are cross with him." He seemed to genuinely believe the logic of his him. He seemed genuinely to believe the logic of his reply: "You are cross with him - I am not."

Jury can convict of lesser offence in bodily harm cases

Regina v Wilson (Clarence)
Regina v Jenkins (E.J.)
Regina v Jenkins (R.F.)

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Emswiler, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered October 13]

On a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 it was open to a jury to return a verdict of not guilty as charged but guilty of occasioning actual bodily harm (contrary to section 47 of the 1861 Act).

Further, on a charge of burglary contrary to section 9 (1) (b) of the Theft Act 1968 the particulars of the offence being that the accused having entered a building as trespasser, it was open to a jury to return a verdict of not guilty as charged but guilty of assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

The House of Lords unanimously so held in allowing two appeals by prosecutors. One appeal was against the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Hirst), who had quashed the conviction of Clarence Wilson (*The Times* February 7) at Kingston upon Thames Crown Court (Judge Rubin) the jury having been directed that on a charge against him under section 20 they could convict of the alternative assault offence.

The second appeal was against the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Staughton) (*The Times* February 26) quashing the convictions of Edward John Jenkins and Ronald Patrick Jenkins at Canterbury Crown Court (Mr Recorder Michael Lewis QC) of the assault offence as an alternative to the burglary charge.

Both appeals involved considering the true construction of section

6(3) of the Criminal Law Act 1967, which provides: "Where, on a person's trial... the jury find him not guilty of the offence specifically charged in the indictment, but the allegations in the indictment amount to or include (expressly or by implication) an allegation of another offence... the jury may find him guilty of that other offence."

Section 20 of the 1861 Act provides: "Whoever shall unlawfully and maliciously wound or inflict any grievous bodily harm upon any other person... shall be guilty... of an offence."

Section 47 provides: "Whoever shall be convicted... of any assault occasioning actual bodily harm shall be liable..."

Section 9 of the 1968 Act provides: "(1) A person is guilty of burglary if... (a) he enters any building as a trespasser with intent to commit any... offence... (2)... of inflicting on any person therein any grievous bodily harm..."

Mr Michael Hill, QC and Mr Derek Zetlin for the Crown in the Wilson appeal; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr David Guy for Wilson; Mr Michael Hill, QC and Mr Anthony Webb for the Jenkins appeal; Mr David Guy and Mr Gregory Stone for the Jenkins.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech all the Lords agreed, said that before 1967 the view was widely held that at common law on a charge under section 20 of the 1861 Act a defendant might be convicted of at least common assault.

In *R v Lillis* (1973) 2 Q B 236 a five-judge Court of Appeal stated: "The object of section 6(3) of the 1967 Act was to provide a general rule continuing and combining the rules of common law and the provisions of most of the statutes which enabled alternative verdicts

to be returned in specific cases or types of cases." His Lordship accepted that statement as correct. Although *Lillis* was correctly decided, it applied *R v Springfield* (1969) 53 Cr App R 608, and the question was open whether *Springfield* was correctly decided.

In *Springfield* Lord Justice Sachs, who gave the judgment, said that the question arose, where an indictment charged a major offence without setting out any particulars of the matters relied on, what was the correct test for ascertaining whether it contained allegations which expressly or impliedly included an allegation of a lesser offence and that the test was to see whether it was a "necessary step towards establishing the major offence; in other words, is the lesser offence an essential ingredient of the major one?"

"Major offences" and "lesser offences" nowhere appeared in section 6(3) which said nothing about it being "a necessary step towards establishing the 'major offence' to prove the commission of the lesser offence, so that the so-called lesser offence had to be an 'essential ingredient' of the major offence."

Four possibilities were envisaged by section 6(3). First, the allegation in the indictment expressly amounted to an allegation of another offence. Second, the allegation in the indictment impliedly amounted to an allegation of another offence. Third, the allegation in the indictment expressly included an allegation of another offence. Fourth, the allegation in the indictment impliedly included an allegation of another offence.

If any one of those four requirements was fulfilled, then the accused might be found guilty of that other offence. There was a clear antithesis in

section 6(3) between "amount to" and "include"; the word "or" which joined those two words was clearly disjunctive and must not be ignored. If either limb of the phrase was satisfied, then the stated consequences would follow.

Lord Justice Sachs in *Springfield* had asked the right question but he applied the wrong test in order to answer it.

The allegation of "inflicting grievous bodily harm", so far as physical injuries were concerned, at least impliedly if not indeed expressly, had to include the infliction of "actual bodily harm" because the infliction of the more serious injuries had to include the infliction of the less serious injuries.

Did the allegation of "inflicting" include an allegation of "assault"? The problem had arisen because English case law had proceeded along two different paths. One group of cases held that a verdict of assault was a possible alternative on a charge under section 20.

In the other group grievous bodily harm was said to have been inflicted without any assault having taken place, unless of course the offence of assault were to be given a much wider significance than was usually attached to it.

His Lordship was content to accept, as had the Supreme Court of Victoria in *R v Salisbury* (1976) VR 452 that there could be an infliction of grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 without an assault being committed.

The critical question therefore was whether it being accepted that a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm contrary to section 20 might not necessarily involve an allegation of assault, but might nonetheless do so, and in very many cases would involve such an allegation - the allegations in a section 20 charge "implied" either expressly or by implication" allegations of assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

If "inflicting" could, as the cases showed, include "inflicting by assault", then even though such a charge might not necessarily do so, his Lordship did not see why on a fair reading of section 6(3) those allegations did not at least impliedly include "inflicting by assault". That was sufficient for present purposes although it was also a possible view that those former allegations expressly included the other allegations.

Once the reasoning in *Springfield* was rejected, and the reasoning in his Lordship's speech was accepted, it followed that both the judge and the recorder were correct in leaving the possibility of conviction of the section 47 offences to the jury in the cases.

If it was said that the conclusion exposed the defendant to the risk of

conviction on a charge which would not have been fully investigated at the trial on the count in the indictment, the answer was that a trial judge had always to ensure, before deciding to leave the possibility of conviction of another offence to the jury under section 6(3), that that course would involve no risk of injustice to the defendant and that he had had the opportunity of fully meeting that alternative in the course of his defence.

His Lordship would allow both appeals. It followed that the convictions for offences against section 47 of the 1861 Act should be restored in both appeals.

Solicitors: Solicitors, Metropolitan Police, H. C. L. Haines & Co. Sharpe, Pritchard & Co. Buxall & Buxall for Godfrey Davis & Wain, Ramsgate.

Authorities not needed

Faskett v Mistry

Reference to authorities in simple running down cases was unnecessary and was to be deprecated in the future, Lord Justice May said in the Court of Appeal on October 6.

The court allowed an appeal on liability by an infant plaintiff suing by his father from Mr Justice Thompson who on May 4, 1982 had given judgment for the defendant.

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

Refusal to hear bail plea

Regina v Dacorum Justices, Ex parte Dazker

Where justices had refused to hear a bail application, the appropriate remedy would usually be to apply to the crown court or to the judge in chambers for bail, not to apply for judicial review of the justices' refusal.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in the Queen's Bench Division on October

11 refusing the applicant leave to apply for judicial review of a refusal by the Dacorum Justices to entertain an application for bail which it had been sought to make on his behalf.

In *Rance v Elvin* (*The Times* October 13) senior counsel for the defendant was Mr Terence Cullen, QC.

THE ARTS

Theatre

Monstrous myth

Little Shop of Horrors Comedy

Even without the rumour of subterranean alligators, there is a strong sense of monsters breeding down in the New York sewers, along with the corpses of extinct Broadway shows, and both horrors rise to the surface in Howard Ashman's musical.

Mr Ashman tells the tale of Seymour, backroom wonder boy in a dead-end flower shop, who saves the place from going bust by producing a hitherto unknown plant, 1313 Skid Row, is instantly besieged with big-spending customers, the boss adopts Seymour as his son, and even the delectable sales clerk, Audrey, begins to look at him with melting eyes.

The trouble is that the plant (Audrey II) feeds exclusively on human blood, for which its appetite matches its alarming growth. Upright, Audrey II looks something like a desert cactus, nosing down to earth and roaring its rock 'n' roll demands for food. It resembles an eyesore crocodile or an amphibious green shark. Martin F. Robinson, the creator of this carnivorous vegetable, has done for cactuses what Hitchcock did for the common crow.

To begin with its eating habits fit in neatly with Seymour's plans, as they enable him to dispose of Audrey's boyfriend, a Hell's Angels dentist who knocks her about and, as the plant rightly remarks, "looks like fresh food to me". Then the nightmare gets a grip and, one by one, the boss, Audrey and Seymour himself - on the eve of getting his photograph on the cover of *Life* - go down the big red lane.

When last sighted, Audrey II has swollen to fill the entire stage, with electric blue tentacles, florets framing human

heads, and cavernous maw trumpeting the threat "Here I come for you", as the audience cower among Amazonian froids descending from the roof.

Mr Ashman has described this story as an updated version of the Faust legend. It could equally well apply to the Bomb, or to any doomsday discovery that is keeping a few people in business for the time being. Alternatively, you could see it as an ugly racist fable on the danger of nourishing aliens in our midst. The fact that it can cut in so many directions is proof that Mr Ashman is on to a genuine myth, and his production lets it do its own work, going straight to the point with maximum energy.

By presenting the fable as a musical, not only does he gain laughs, but also intensifies its melodramatic force by setting up the expectation of a happy ending. You expect the conscience-stricken Seymour to get the girl; you expect virtue to triumph over the lust for fame in a heroic machete battle with the plant. The same contrast is built into the designs (Edward Gierman and Tim Goodchild).

Alan Menken's score, likewise, dispenses tangos, pounding ballads and basic rock with a tongue-in-cheek naivety that allows the company full scope for sick variations; particularly from Ellen Greene's Audrey, a platinum doll hissing her dialogue and then releasing a brassy voice to slay every romantic lover within a five-mile radius.

Of Barry James, timidly contemplating his good luck from behind owlish glasses and reproving his monster protégé with the heartbroken line "You ate the only thing I ever loved", you can only say that he is one of nature's Seymours.

Irving Wardle

Dear Old Blighty Coliseum, Oldham

After *Tishoo* at Wyndham's a few years ago and now this, I am starting to get a taste for Brian Thompson's comedies. Apparently rambling and tempting impatience at the time, they are also touching and leave big issues fermenting enjoyably, if confusingly, in the mind afterwards. *Dear Old Blighty* takes place in a humdrum veterans' club where the sole survivor of the Kaiser's war is about to transfer control to one of the 1939-45 generation, recently and reluctantly given membership. The incoming president is a town councillor mad on redevelopment; Jacqueline Gumm's club bar set stands in an urban wasteland of bricks from demolished streets and a multi-story carpark, establishing the Blighty Club as a symbol for a nation facing drastic overhaul as well as one aspect of that nation's consciousness.

In the foreground however are unexpected figures: the regular barmaid (middle-aged and attractive) and her daughter, both married to dreary men, finding love elsewhere but uncertain about taking the plunge. Young June's angry description of comfortable

suburban fertility, blazingly delivered by Jane Hollowood and implicitly contrasted with the veterans' sense of identity and values, is one of the points where the planes of meaning connect. But she also represents youth revulsion from war memories, especially the former POW (a beautifully controlled performance by Leonard Fenton) hoarding chests of documents on his Japanese tormentor. Even her cuddly boyfriend (Andrew Hay), an electrician on hand for the modernizations, believes in preventing future wars by forgetting past ones.

Taking incomprehension to the limit, skinheads vandalize the place and destroy the Japanese archive. For the archivist it proves to be a liberation, and the barmaid, equally contented, leaves club and husband for a handsome widower (Richard Steele) who has outgrown his past as well. Susan Uebel's performance, like Pat Trueman's production as a whole, is warm and benefits from being firmly rooted in a very real world where a woman living up house with her lover worries about being seen with him in a cheap skirt and wonders if she can still make good pastry.

Anthony Masters

Opera

La Colombe Sadler's Wells

The serenadous baroque opera festival at Sadler's Wells - Vivaldi from Buxton, Rameau from the Bach Festival and next month Handel from the Handel Opera Society - is interrupted this week by more recent fare from Buxton: Herbert Chappell's *Jarvis* and the *Gland Peach*, playing mornings and afternoons, and Gounod's *La Colombe* as an enjoyable light-hearted romp for the grown-ups.

Actually, Gounod's opera has a pretty childish story, seen together by Barber and Carre in 1860 as a warm-up for *Pastorale* and *Le Roi d'Yvetot*. The tale is to the Boccaccio theme around which Buxton arranged this year's festival. But Stuart Burge's production whisks the tale of a down-and-out noble wastrel to a vaguely present-day setting in which Horatio and his punk companion Mazet hang out in a derelict camp-site hilariously designed by John Byrne to look like a Salvador Dali rubbish tip.

Since Wilson has rewritten the dialogue (the recitatives Poulenc composed for a later revival are not essayed) and with Rosemary Barnes - the lyrics, to drag in self-sufficiency and Chinese takeaways, Adrian Thompson repeats his Horatio, fervent in song but fuzzy of character, and Linda Ormiston her punchy pink-haired Mazet, every word scrupulously clear, every musical line crispy projected.

To the pretensions of the snobbish Maître Jean, Alan Opie now brings a splendid presence, tossing off with a rich, full tone the often baroque posturings of his music. Especially welcome to this quartet is Elizabeth Harwood as the Countess Sylvia, whose quest for Horatio's dove provides the finer meaning of the story. She sings a virtuosic part, not always steadily, but with real stylishness and wit, and commands the stage.

With all the trendy updating, one might think that Gounod would not survive. But, sensitively conducted by Anthony Hogg (though the playing left something to be desired), his music emerges as the real pleasure of the evening.

Nicholas Kenyon

"IF YOU LIKED MY BRILLIANT CAREER THIS IS CERTAINLY FOR YOU... BEAUTIFULLY FILMED..."
"MAGNIFICENT A DISTINGUISHED MOVIE"
"WE OF THE NEVER NEVER"
The Screen on the Hill
ODDION KENSINGTON
020 7581 1111

GATE BLOOMSBURY
020 7400 3371/77
"One of the outstanding films of the year" *THE TIMES*
"As persuasive a portrait of a politician as we are likely to see, this year's 'G' card"
"Beautifully crafted... cinema at its best"
FORBIDDEN RELATIONS
Woody Allen
ZELIG
Advance tickets on sale
NCP Parking better cinema seats after 8:00pm and all day Sat/Sun
GATE CINEMA NOTTINGHILL
020 7222 2775/50
Lucho Visconti's THE LEOPARD
GATE MAYFAIR
020 7203
The KING of comedy
020 7400 3371

PITNEY BOWES INTRODUCES THE ONLY MAILING SYSTEM THAT ANSWERS BACK.

Pitney Bowes is no stranger to innovation.

After all, we invented the world's first postage meter.

Now we've developed a totally integrated electronic mail processing system that will transform the way your company handles its mail.

At its heart is the RMRS postage meter. With Remote Meter Re-Setting a simple telephone call to our Data Centre is all it takes to re-set your postage meter in seconds.

Which means your mail always goes out on time. And always looks thoroughly professional.

Another key component in the system is the Pitney Bowes electronic meter.

Not only does it operate on existing Pitney Bowes meter bases and handle postage selection up to one hundred pounds, it's also the first of its kind to be approved for the UK.

Link it to our electronic 'decision' scales and they will set the correct postage in the meter automatically.

If your company is using a computer, you'll also appreciate the advantages of our Intelligent Inserting

System. Quite simply, it processes your computer-generated invoices and statements, direct mail (including continuous forms) and handles programmed

selection of inserts.

It will certainly save you time and money. It may even help you generate better revenue and cash flow.

No matter how large or small your mailroom, if you want to set new standards of efficiency, keep in touch with Pitney Bowes.

To: Pitney Bowes plc Harlow Essex CM19 5BD.
Tel: 0279 26731. Please tell me about the electronic mail processing system.

Name 7/14/83

Position

Company

Address

Tel.

Pitney Bowes
World leader in mailing systems

THE ARTS

Scottish Opera is in a potentially fatal quandary: Bryan Appleyard reports To go local – or to go out of business?

Opera and Scotland are going to have to make up their minds about each other. After three years of hunching from crisis to crisis, Scotland's national opera company is on the brink. The issues have finally crystallized around the central question of local service versus national prestige. If the argument goes one way the general administrator will resign, if it goes the other substantial new money will have to be found.

The present phase of Scottish Opera's problems began in the summer of 1980 when the company slumped into a deficit of £440,000 and a recovery programme was launched. All seemed to be progressing well and a new general administrator – John Cox, who had been director of productions at Glyndebourne for 10 years – was appointed. He took up his post in July last year and by October he had discovered that the recovery programme was wildly off course. Scottish Opera was

heading for a deficit of about £800,000 at the end of the year.

Cox cut back as much as he could, but it was too late, and the feared deficit materialized. Only with the aid of a grant of £235,000 from Glasgow, and another £400,000 squeezed out of the Government's £5m one-off payment for the arts earlier this year, could the company survive. But that still left them well in the red.

This year Cox has restricted the company to six performances each of eight operas at their Glasgow base – the 1,500-seat Theatre Royal – and some English touring, the marginal costs of which are covered by the Arts

Council in London. What is all too obviously missing is any Scottish touring, which is the key role for the company laid down by the Scottish Arts Council.

The SAC's subsidy comes to just under £2.4m this year, representing 21 per cent of the council's total budget. It has no intention of letting that percentage rise. Meanwhile local authority money has dwindled from £170,000 four years ago to £90,000 last year. On these figures Scottish Opera has a choice: it can restrict itself to 38 performances in Glasgow next year, with some English touring, or it can tour in Scotland with ruthlessly restricted production costs.

For Cox the latter is not a serious alternative. It would mean the end of the company as a distinguished representative of the nation and a serious world-ranking production house. He would resign on the basis that it is not the sort of company he was contracted to run.

The SAC has threatened to cut the subsidy completely unless the company knuckles under and becomes a local, low-cost touring. At present these are the extreme parameters of the negotiation, but Cox has forced the pace by saying, in the company's yearbook, that this season may be the last, and by dumping the company's detailed proposals for next season in

the SAC's lap. The ball is now in its court.

The pressure could yet be eased if a meeting with George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, later this month produces anything. Hopes are reasonably high as it was an appeal to Younger which brought the £400,000 earlier in the year. And both sides are agreed that more money is what is required.

But the wider significance of the crisis lies first in the questions it raises about the regional policy on arts subsidy. As the result of a long-standing anomaly Welsh National Opera receives £1m more in subsidy than Scottish Opera, because it

accepts London money on a bare arrangement – involving contributions to production costs – rather than a marginal-cost arrangement for its productions in England. The SAC rejected this some years ago, wishing to retain its autonomy as the sole funder of the Scottish arts companies. Scottish Opera is now paying the price of the SAC's national pride and is frankly more inclined to support the proposals of the Priestley Scrutiny on the English national companies – that funds should come direct from central government.

Secondly, of course, it raises the whole question of the regional commitment to this most expensive of all the arts. Rumbles have been heard from the SAC about what role something as extravagant and non-indigenous as opera has in its country. There is, of course, no short answer, which leaves us back where we started: opera and Scotland are going to have to make up their minds about each other.

Television Misused friends

The badger is an amiable fellow and has no known enemies, they told us in BBC2's Open Space last night with rather a courtroom ring. The badger's business and diet are helpful; he would be quite happy left to his own devices. Parliament acknowledged his good citizenship in 1973, passing the Badger Act, meant to stop people badgering him and turning him into shaving brushes or sportsmans.

Non-Scots and users of electric razors could therefore watch last night's film, by the 22-year-old Graham Horder, who spent 40 nights outside badger sets to make his *The Badgers of Gwent*, with a clear conscience.

Gwent was the first place to form a group to protect badgers and try to ensure that the Badger Act was enforced. A network of similar groups is now established round the country. Despite this, the badger is still baited – a horrifying process – and ill-used, though this will hopefully decline as the groups get on with their monitoring, mapping and numbering of the badgers' addresses.

Apart from ourselves, the badger is Britain's largest carnivore. If we are unkind to it we also lack consideration to each other. Watching G. F. Newman's *The Nation's Health* on Channel 4 last night, the plight of the badger receded swiftly.

Mr Newman's play was called *Decline*. Last week's was *Acute* and we can look forward to *Chronic* and *Collapse* in the next weeks. His thesis, in a nutshell, is that medicine and medical people have become too technological, leaving healing and humanity behind. His seeker after unpalatable truth in this series is Dr Jessie Marvell, who is to descend the hill of disillusion in all four plays.

The series is already far into "overkill". Mr Newman who, I understand, does not have a doctor and might, after this, not find bed easy, is putting all his bad eggs in one basket to the detriment of a message that might otherwise be salutary. The series is likely to hold only masochistic doctors and apprehensive medical students for the duration of its run.

David Robinson

Dennis Hackett

Cinema Richness of moral speculation

Blow to the Heart
ICA Cinema

In the White City
(15)
Phoenix East Finchley

At First Sight (15)
Academy 1

Eve (18)
Electric Cinema

Young Giants (U)
Classic Haymarket

Gianni Amelio is an experienced film-maker who nevertheless only emerges from the forests of television film production – where the wood is generally obscured by the trees – with his eighth feature film, *Blow to the Heart* (*Colpire al cuore*). Ostensibly it is about terrorism and its effects on ordinary people and ordinary sensibilities; but even before the film was begun terrorism was yesterday's news in Italy, and the film is about more fundamental human and social relationships.

Both in style and subject – the relations of a son and a father who proves a fallen idol –

the film has similarities to the early works of Bernardo Bertolucci, a director Amelio evidently greatly admires. Emilio, serious, a diligent student, as morally intransigent as it is only possible to remain at 16 or so, is the son of Dario (Jean-Louis Trintignant, who played Bertolucci's Conformist), Emilio is puzzled and troubled when his father entertains two of his students – a young couple with a baby – in the country. Later he sees the young man shot dead as a terrorist. Suspicious of his father's involvement with the couple, he reports him to the police. Later, dissatisfied with his father's explanations, he spies on his meetings with the girl student, and finally denounces both of them.

It is a reversal of the familiar conflict of the generations. Here it is the younger generation which is setting itself in judgment (albeit with inadequate understanding and experience of human hearts and human frailty) over the parents; and the parents whose compromises and evasion of traditional family responsibilities are in question. Dario blames himself (rightly enough) for failing to "watch" the boy; but all the time his son is playing voyeur to his actions.

Rich in socio-moral implication and speculation, *Colpire al cuore* is also a film of assured and mature style, with the ever-mobile camera watching the world – the civilized, remote home where Emilio's mother is isolated by the headphones of her dictating machine as she

endlessly types, some scholarly thesis; the deceptive serenity of the university; the desolation of the urban wilderness where the girl hides out – through Emilio's curious, innocent, judging eyes. Trintignant, even dubbed, is faultless in the role of the anxious father; and as the boy Fausto Rossi, an adolescent who can appear from moment to moment like a baby or as wise as the hills, is at least an equal partner to this highly professional performance.

Alain Tanner is one of the most talented film-makers currently working in Europe, with the rare gift of compelling interest with whatever he shows on the screen. Even so, in the *White City* (*Dans la ville blanche*) conveys the uneasy impression that, having found money to make a film, moved his crew to Lisbon and cast Bruno Ganz, he was not quite certain what to do next. His admission that the film was written from day to day, as events decided, seems to confirm this and to explain its free-associational drift.

Ganz has the look of one of the alienated walkabouts, heroes of Wim Wenders' films. He lands up in Lisbon off a boat on which he has been working as a stoker, takes a room over a bar in the harbour district and falls into an affair with the maid-of-all-work. Between times he drifts around the streets, filming in a desultory way with an 8mm camera. He sends his films, recording the streets, himself, his love affair, to his wife in Switzerland, and the two of them carry on a strange, abstract, literary correspondence.

It seems, in common with earlier Tanner films, a reflection on freedom and entrapment. The hero, at first seemingly the freest of men, is progressively trapped, by his sentiments, by a robbery which leaves him without money either to stay or to go, by an injury in a fight. But the reflections are as directionless as the character; and Ganz's peregrinations seem eventually and frustratingly like an exploration into nowhere.



The scenery *en route* is fine enough; Ganz, even doing nothing, is watchable; and Tanner's vision of Lisbon, with the dream-like interpolations of 8mm film, is striking.

A title at the end of *At First Sight* (*Coup de foudre*) indicates that it is an autobiographical reminiscence of her parents by the writer-director Diane Kurys (her co-scenarist was Alain Le Henry). This may explain its rather inconsequential progression, both dramatically and psychologically. Ms Kurys tells the story of two women, from 1942 and Vichy France to 1954. Lena (Isabelle Huppert) is a Belgian Jew who marries a legionnaire, also Jewish, to avoid deportation. Madeleine (Mou-Miou), an art school student in 1942, sees her new husband killed in a skirmish between resistance and militia. Twelve years later the paths of these two women cross. By this time Lena has two children and her husband has turned out to be devoted, dull and rather

stung. Madeleine has married a feckless actor given to disastrous get-rich-quick schemes, and has borne a dim little son. It is hardly surprising that the two women find each other a good deal more fun than their respective husbands.

The rather dramatic denouement at which the film eventually arrives finds the spectator somewhat unprepared. The wartime scenes have only the most tenuous structural con-

nexion with the rest; and, when the main part of the action begins, it trundles along with the leisurely trivia of soap opera – domestic spats and embarrassments, children lost or locked in lavatories, mild flirtations that are nobody's secret, the recurrent tragedy-comedies of the actor's money-making ideas. Perfectly adequately played, both incident and character seem for the most part so slight that you are left

Moment of betrayal: Dario
(Jean-Louis Trintignant)
under arrest in *Blow to the Heart*

wondering if you have missed something.

It is sad to report the closure of the Electric Cinema Club, which for almost 14 years has offered an invaluable repository house, operating in a building in Portobello Road that has run continuously as a cinema since its opening in 1911. Going out in style, the Electric's final presentation is a revival of Joseph Losey's 21-year-old film *maudit*. Even in the version recut and dubbed by the producers it was a vivid if eccentric work, an allegory of the Fall, loosely based on a novel by James Hadley Chase and set in Venice. Its lasting fascination is Jeanne Moreau's feline temptress; its handicap is still Losey's unalterable pessimism in the face of humanity: "With Eve I wanted to make a picture – as I still and always do – about the particular destruction and anguish and waste of most sexual relationships."

Young Giants is so outstandingly inept in execution and so evidently good-hearted in its intentions that you cannot actively dislike it. John Huston invokes the shade of Barry Fitzgerald in the role of the aged, crotchety, dying Catholic priest in charge of an orphanage. Pele, who makes a disarmingly charming actor, arrives as the *deus ex machina* to save the orphans from eviction by the wicked and corrupt civic developers. It sounds as if it was made up as it went along, but in fact it has three writers and even a director, Terrell Tannen.

David Robinson

Dennis Hackett

Paul loves a town and he loves two women at the same time...

ALAIN TANNER'S
IN THE WHITE CITY (15)
with BRUNO GANZ and TERESA MADRUGA

Berlin and New York Film Festivals
A CONTEMPORARY FILMS RELEASE

PHOENIX
OPP EAST FINCHLEY STATION 01-883 2233

NEXT WEEK AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE
17 October to 22 October

THE RIVALS
Olivier: Mon, Tues 7.15, 7.45 & 8.15
Sheridan's
"Glorious" (a Times)
Lyttelton: Last parts Mon, Tues 7.45
Giraudoux
THE TROJAN WAR WILL NOT TAKE PLACE
"As witty as anything on the London stage"
(The Telegraph)
Olivier: Thurs, Fri 7.15, 7.45 & 8.15
Christopher Hampton's
TALES FROM HOLLYWOOD
"Enormous fun... the play is as witty as personalities"
(The Telegraph)

ANTIGONE
Cottesloe: Mon, Tues 7.30
Sophocles
Workshop production
all seats £3
Cottesloe: Wed, Thurs 7.30
Marston's
THE FAWN
"A great English comedy"
(Observer)
Lyttelton: Wed, Fri 7.45
Thurs, Sat 3.00 & 7.45
Eduardo de Filippo's
INNER VOICES
"An enthralling piece of eccentric drama" (Punch)
Cottesloe: Fri 7.30, Sat 2.30 & 7.30
David Mamet's
GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS
"Best play in London"
(Observer)

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA is at the Grand Theatre, Wolverhampton Mon 17 Oct to Sat 22 Oct
BOX OFFICE 01-928 2252 Credit Cards 01-928 8833
OLIVIER & LYTTLETON STANDBY: from 10am on day – any unsold seats £5.00 (24.00 midweek Mats)
COTTESLOE STUDENTS STANDBY: from 45 mins before start – any unsold seats £2.20 (2.00 midweek Mats)
CAR PARK, FOOD, DRINK, LIVE FOLK MUSIC

"IT IS NEAT, IT IS FUNNY"
Financial Times
"VERY FUNNY"
Standard
THE HARD SHOULDER
BY STEPHEN FAGAN
ALDWYCH Theatre
BOX OFFICE 01-836 6484 / 01-379 8233
INSTANT C.C. BOOKINGS 01-836 0641

ONLY 3 WEEKS LEFT OF
"Two hours of wild wonderment"
LIVE ON STAGE
The Pirates of Penzance
ENDS OCT 28 Theatre Royal Drury Lane 01-836 8108

Direct from Broadway!
American Company For a Limited Season
"THE MOST ENJOYABLE MUSICAL I HAVE EVER SEEN"
Critic's Review
Bob Fosse's Dancin'
TOMMY JOHNSON
PREVIEWS 11-12 Nov. Opens 14 Nov
Theatre Royal Drury Lane
01-836 8108

JEREMY IRONS BEN KINGSLEY PATRICIA HODGE
"A SPANISH SIBYL" production of HAROLD PINTER
BETRAYAL
Directed by DAVID JONES
Satisfying and provocative...
"immaculate... witty... a pleasure... a pleasure... a pleasure"
Now Showing **CURZON** Cinema Mayfair 499 3731
2pm (not Sun) + 10pm, 6.20pm, 8.40pm

Peter Brook's CARMEN
a documentary and performance of Peter Brook's profound re-working of this popular opera
The full opera will be shown on Channel 4

JOHN PIPER | **ALBERTO MORAVIA**
a biography of one of Britain's most distinguished and versatile artists, at the time of his Tate Gallery retrospective | one of Europe's leading novelists, the author of *The Woman of Rome* and *Two Women*, in an exclusive interview

Michael Crawford's High Wire Act
a portrait of Michael Crawford as he prepares for his hilarious and unique theatrical performances

weather report | **The Taviani Brothers**
an appreciation of the internationally acclaimed American jazz/rock group | an interview with Italy's most intriguing new film directors

ALAN BLEASDALE | **Stephen Sondheim**
an interview with the man who has been called the dramatist of contemporary Britain and a look at his new play about Elvis Presley | a master class on the origins and development of his songwriting technique, with extracts from his work

MCCARTNEY'S BROADSTREET
a documentary on the making of Paul McCartney's new film, which includes the re-working with George Martin of some of his finest songs

ED McBAIN | **CLAUDIO ARRAU**
famed, and discussing his novels, in the world's best known Police Precinct | one of the world's finest pianists talks about his life and music

SIMON RATTLE and The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra | **Jack Lemmon**
Britain's most exciting young conductor discusses and illustrates his and his orchestra's approach to great music | one of Hollywood's most celebrated stars talks about acting from his early days in live television through films such as *The Apartment* and *Some Like It Hot* to *Melvin*

HOCKNEY THE PHOTOGRAPHER
about whom Hockney says "it may be one of those people who in the end will say 'the only good things I ever did were all those photos, all the other stuff in junk or pointless'"

Some of the programmes scheduled for screening in the

1983-84
Season of
THE SOUTH BANK SHOW
edited and presented by Melvyn Bragg
from
LW/IT
LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION
starting 16 October 1983
every Sunday on ITV

THE TIMES DIARY

Recommissioned

Odd goings-on at the residence of the Indian High Commissioner, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad, who will welcome the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh to a dinner later this month in honour of the royal visit to India in November. According to reliable sources, the house in Kensington Palace Gardens is now rapidly undergoing extensive redecoration and refurbishment following a whirlwind visit last week by Mrs. Gandhi on her way from New York to Delhi.

On inspecting the grade II listed building, the Indian Prime Minister is said to have blown her top at the decaying paintwork and dusty furniture and fittings. A spokesman for the High Commission insists, however, that the work is merely part of "normal maintenance".

Members of the women's peace movement have taken a giant stride towards achieving unilateral nuclear disarmament in Britain. They have persuaded a terrified department store in Hereford to stop selling a toy missile launcher because it looks like a cruise missile launcher.

Dog days

What goes through the pretty head of a model like Lorraine Cole when she is being photographed in poses of exquisite catatonica on a tropical beach by David Bailey? I found out at the launch of Bailey's 1984 Lamb's Navy Run calendar. In the case of Miss Cole, who appears clad mostly in blank looks, it is not a matter of wondering whether the neighbours are feeding the cat in her absence but how to stop the dog eating. One of Bailey's shots, in which Miss Cole's blankness is complemented by a necklace of dead tuna, was complicated by a Tahitian bound's insatiable interest in the fish. "I was a bit worried it was going to bite my ankle off," said Miss Cole. Neither she nor Bailey knew which month the picture represented on the calendar. "Dunno," said the photographer. "It's Pisces."

Polish radio presenters have been told that from Monday no American music may be played. This is not simply to punish Norway for giving Wales the Nobel Prize but also to suppress a surge of pro-western sentiment expected during the forthcoming twenty-fifth International Jazz Jamboire in Warsaw at which leading musicians such as Miles Davis will play.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's the radical leftist privilege-seekers I feel sorry for"

Members of the SDP who recruit new members are eligible for some glittering prizes. Those scoring 50 points will be invited to spend an evening with David Owen. Those who score 20 points (no, not two evenings with him) will receive a badge or brooch, a year's subscription to the party's newsletter and a free ticket to the SDP's 1984 conference where, presumably, they will be able to gaze at Owen for a whole week.

Thatcher's no-go

The Prime Minister was in a forgiving mood when she disclosed that Denis had failed to buy her a fifty-eighth birthday present yesterday. Emerging from the lift at the Imperial Hotel in Blackpool to be greeted with a cake from the hotel management, she said: "He has not had time. We have been far too busy."

The Prime Minister said she expects a present from Denis to cover both birthday and wedding anniversary later in the year. Asked by one back whether the approach of her sixtieth birthday indicated retirement, Mrs Thatcher replied "No" (four times).

Recently returned from Positano in southern Italy, where he met Franco Zeffirelli, BBC Omnibus presenter Richard Baker relates a delightful story of the maestro's contretemps with Law Grade during the making of Jesus of Nazareth. "He almost wanted me to cut down the number of Apostles, bring them down to six," said Zeffirelli.

Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, is pleased to have concluded a two-year haul to secure a Greater London Council blue plaque for his headquarters at 4 Grosvenor Gardens. The GLC and of the landlord, the Duke of Westminster, then he had to squeeze on to the plaque the inscription "Anthropologist, archaeologist and explorer Lt. Gen. Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers lived here." This worthy inhabitant of the building between 1884 and 1896.

PHS

Why the Democratic presidential front-runners are worried by the lesser lights

The battle of the images

Washington
Walter Mondale last week had his "dream week", winning in quick succession the massive endorsement of the AFL-CIO union organization and the National Education Association, then going on to trounce his Democratic rivals for the presidential nomination in a heavily-contested party "straw poll" in Maine.

Now it is the turn of his chief rival for the Democratic nomination, Senator John Glenn, to enjoy a spate of favourable media attention. On Sunday the film *The Right Stuff*, which portrays the former astronaut Glenn in a less prissy, more heroic light than in the Tom Wolfe novel on which the movie is based, had its glittering premiere at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

The previous evening the Glenn nomination campaign is to launch itself with a five-minute televised political commercial spectacular on prime time over the CBS network.

The Glenn campaign staff insist that the launch date of *The Right Stuff* and the film's flattering portrayal of their candidate are entirely coincidental with Glenn's own presidential ambitions. But they nevertheless concede that the film fits in admirably with their overall strategy, which is to build up a tidal wave of popular support for Glenn, based on his fame as an astronaut and his reputation as an Eisenhower-style national hero.

Mondale's latest political successes and Glenn's impending media blitz (which has already begun with a cover story about *The Right Stuff* in *Newsweek* and extensive coverage in *Time*) mark the beginning of a more combative stage in the race to gain the Democratic Party's nomination to run for President in 1984.

The seven declared candidates - with an eighth, the Rev Jesse Jackson, expected to declare himself shortly - are now beginning to hurt at each other the sort of criticisms usually reserved for their common enemy, President Reagan.

Mondale, noting Glenn's bawdiness stand on defence and his past support for the President's tax-cut legislation, has accused the Ohio senator of being a lukewarm Democrat, too conservative to appeal to "real Democrats".

Glenn has responded by accusing Mondale of pandering to and becoming the captive of special interest groups. "Mondale runs the risk of being labelled 'union-owned and -operated'," a member of his staff commented.

Glenn has also continued to hammer away at the theme that the polls persist in showing him as the Democratic challenger President Reagan fears most.

The intensity of the Democratic race has taken on at this early stage - with still more than 400 days to go before the election takes place - has largely been caused by the demands of next year's calendar for primaries and state caucuses, which will select the 3,931 delegates to attend the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco in July.

Because so many key primaries and caucuses are being held early next year, 45 per cent of the delegates will have been selected by April 1. This means that it is vital for candidates to make a big impact early on, particularly if they are to pick up the political "megabucks" which a candidate needs if he has any chance of winning.

The Mondale and Glenn "dream



MONDALE, Walter "Fritz", 55, son of a Methodist minister. Active in politics for 23 years, withdrew early from 1975 presidential contest because he did "not have the overwhelming desire to be president". Vice-president to Jimmy Carter from 1976-80, has since tried to distance himself from Carter's unpopular policies. Best financed and best organized campaign.



GLENN, Senator John Hirschel, 61, son of Ohio plumber. Marine Corps pilot in Second World War. In Korea shot down three Chinese MiGs during last nine days of the war. Rocketed to international fame in 1962 as first American astronaut to orbit the earth. Great charm but only slight charisma. Has steadily closed gap with Mondale.



CRANSTON, Senator Alan, 69, son of wealthy San Francisco property developer. Man of tireless energy, has spent most of his life pursuing goals never quite achieved. Running on one issue - nuclear disarmament - with considerable success. Despite dying few remaining grey hairs and penchant for being photographed in track suits, considered "too old, too gaunt, too liberal".



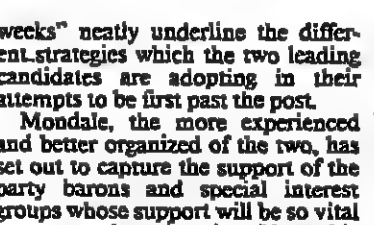
HART, Senator Gary, 45, son of Kansas farm equipment salesman. Managed George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign. Speeches deal with need for an industrial policy, streamlined tax code and lesser military forces, rather than political platitudes. Religious, self-effacing, lacks vote-getting determination and populist touch. Sees himself as man of the future.



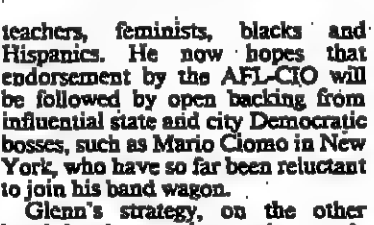
JACKSON, Rev Jesse, 41, illegitimate. Said to have cradled dying Martin Luther King in his arms after 1968 shooting, has since sought to take over King's mantle. Denounced by critics as demagogue and gadfly but now most-quoted black leader. Funding of his black educational charity could come in for close scrutiny should he run.



McGOVERN, George, 61, son of midwestern minister. Second World War bomber pilot, senator for South Dakota 1962-80. Surprise Democratic candidate in 1972, defeated by Nixon. Since losing his Senate seat has lectured, made comfortable living from property. Without funds organization, should be complete outsider. Yet polls show his name still has allure.



ASKEW, Reubin, 53, one of five children brought up by his divorced mother, a hotel housekeeper, in Florida. Nicknamed "Reubin the Good", has reputation for integrity and candour. As Governor of Florida appointed first black to state's Supreme Court, first woman to state cabinet. Born-a-gain Christian, neither smokes nor drinks.



HOLLINGS, Senator Ernest "Fritz", 61, son of paper salesman. Self-made, despite southern aristocrat appearance, was Governor of South Carolina at 36 and US senator at 44 - longest record in public office of any Democratic candidate. Lacks a coherent philosophy and responds to political passions of the moment. Quick humour and sharp tongue.



Another bumper harvest - and probably of 1979 standard quality

The most sparkling success story is champagne, where the vines were expected to be "tired" after last year's exceptional effort, but which now look as if they will produce a record-breaking 330 million bottles, double the average of the preceding five years. Champagne stocks, which plummeted after the particularly poor harvests of 1978, 1980 and 1981, have already been brought back to a satisfactory 540 million bottles, and there is now talk for the first time in years of champagne prices remaining stable or even of actually falling slightly.

It is still too soon to predict with any certainty the quality of this year's wines, but most experts would agree with the general observation of M. Edouard Dabadie, chief buyer for Nicolas wines, that while 1983 is not likely to be a great year, it will probably be a good year, similar in quality to 1979 or 1981.

In France - unlike in Britain, where only its table wines are sold - Nicolas is the leader in the quality appellation controlled market, with an annual turnover of £68m. The fall in domestic consumption of wine is causing the company serious concern.

Twenty-five years ago, the French drank 140 litres of wine per head of population a year. Today's figure is 80 litres. Consumption of beer and spirits has gone up during that period, but the main switch has been to soft drinks - and water. As living standards have risen, people are drinking less, but better.

The French family no longer automatically sits down to every meal with a litre of wine on the table. The ecological movement has

prompted teenagers to turn to soft drinks, fruit juice and milk. Another reason for the trend away from *vin ordinaire* is quite simply that it has become very much more expensive. It used to be "enriched" with the stronger, fuller-bodied, better-quality Aligoté wine, but that practice came to an end when Algeria became independent in 1962. Corsican wine has been used in its place, but the result is not as good.

Efforts are therefore being concentrated on improving the production of *vin ordinaire*, and with some success. The better quality, non-AC wines from a specified area now have the right to be called *vin de pays* to distinguish them from the cheaper *vins de table*.

It is a myth to believe that you can buy a bottle labelled *vin de table* which is really surplus Chateau Margaux. Any AC wine produced above the quantity limits imposed for that vineyard in that particular year has to be thrown away or made into vinegar. It is illegal to sell it even as table wine. That rule is imposed to prevent vine growers from "over-producing", which almost invariably results in a poorer quality wine. In practice, very little wine is ever wasted in this way.

While wine consumption has been falling in France and Italy, the two greatest wine-bibbing countries, it has been rising in most other western countries. In Britain, it has almost tripled over the past decade from 2.9 litres per head per year to nearly 8 litres - though still well behind the 80 litres in France, 70 in Italy, 50 in Switzerland, and 25 in West Germany.

Britain, along with the US and

appeal over their heads to the rank-and-file Democrats and to the uncommitted.

"Mondale's strategy is... an organizational, constituency-based strategy," said Greg Schneiders, Glenn's press secretary. "In the Glenn campaign, we place a premium on communication that goes directly to the voters. While not ignoring organization, it is possible that organization will turn out to be like sand castles on the beach when a tidal wave comes in."

At present Mondale is well ahead in the fund-raising stakes. But Glenn is showing he can attract broad financial support, while outsiders, like Senator Alan Cranston, have been able to shower hundreds of thousands of dollars on their campaigns at this early stage, to ensure a good enough showing in "straw polls" and to keep alive the notion that this is not just a two-horse race. The Glenn campaign staff hope that the sand castles, such as Mondale's endorsement by the 14 million strong AFL-CIO, will be swept away by the forthcoming Glenn publicity wave. Glenn's attitude is that the AFL-CIO vote represents only the views of union bosses and that he enjoys broad support among ordinary blue collar workers, which will translate itself into a groundswell of support in time for next July's convention.

Mondale is worried that Glenn is winning the "image" battle; that the former astronaut has effortlessly managed to retain his high ratings simply by being himself and by portraying himself as a national leader.

Mondale tends to be viewed as a "politician" rather than a leader, an old-style Democrat given to "irresponsibility" in money matters and mushiness in national security issues," as columnist Joseph Kraft recently remarked. His past associations with President Carter lead many to believe that he is incapable of beating President Reagan.

Mondale has tried to overcome his "softie" image with some tough speech-making and by showing that he is as much a product of middle America as Glenn or Reagan. His main concern in the weeks ahead is the challenge posed to his candidacy by other candidates, which could erode his popular base.

Principal among these is Sen. Cranston, who gave Mondale a bloody nose in a "straw poll" in Wisconsin in the summer.

George McGovern and the Rev Jackson, if he runs, could also steal valuable support away from Mondale. Although most political observers have written McGovern off as a lost cause, he performed surprisingly well in a recent opinion poll which showed he still appealed to left-wing Democrats.

Glenn's principal weakness at this stage, apart from his poor organization, is his likely to alienate potential supporters or else show him to be uncertain of himself under pressure.

For the moment, however, the race between the two front-runners remains too close to call and - remembering the Democratic Party's recent propensity for selecting an outsider - no one is yet completely writing off the others as also-rans.

Nicholas Ashford

George Walden

Don't be gung-ho about Hongkong

"A quarrel between Hongkong and Canton is like a quarrel between the mouth and the belly. If they fight, the whole body suffers." Thus General Li Chai-sum, Governor of Canton province, half a century ago. The general, a sensible man, might have added that in any row between Britain and China, Hongkong would suffer most.

We may be in for a difficult time on Hongkong. The Chinese sometimes seem to be concerned about the past rather than the future. They should worry more about today's Hongkong dollar, and less about yesterday's treaties. It does no one any good to talk (or rather shout) down the dollar, or to hold up the British as ravenous neo-colonialists.

There are plenty of home-grown critics, too. Mrs Thatcher, we were told, was rash to raise the issue in the first place. Should she have just let Hongkong drift towards the rocks in the same way as our economy did before she took over? Others urge her to slap down a demand for an extension of the lease, and be damned. We would not be damned; Hongkong would. And finally she is encouraged to answer the Chinese back. How? By spelling out the message that China's own compatriots in Hongkong do not want her to run their lives or economy? Would that help the colony? You do not need to be Chinese to understand "face".

Now that the negotiations are soon to be resumed it is a good time for coolness and charity. The first thing to be clear about is the economic interests of each party. These are not quite what they seem. To start with, let us for two reasons go a little easy on the argument that Hongkong is indispensable to China.

China would not lose all its foreign exchange income if it were rash enough to try to run Hongkong itself. The figure of 40 per cent of its foreign exchange is tossed about. The real figure is probably closer to 30 per cent - still a lot, but some of this comes from re-exports and would continue to flow to China, even in the worst case.

But in China, economic considerations do not always predominate. I spent several years there during the Cultural Revolution, and watched extreme politics and chauvinism overrule common sense and self-interest. The consequences were ugly, and expensive. I also once took part in some tense, secret negotiations (they were later leaked) in an obscure restaurant in Hongkong where we and the mainland representatives grappled with the problems of the overflow of the Cultural Revolution into the colony, during which more than 50 people had died. Our view was that while we ran the place, law and order would apply to "Maoists" as much as to anyone else.

The Chinese got the point then. But that experience, and some pretty hair-raising events along the frontier at the time, left me with a sober impression of the delicacy of the balance on which the territory rests. We now have a new China, but a China in which old demons and resentments still slumber - as shown by the tone of Peking's recent pronouncements on Hongkong. These people feel strongly that part of their territory has been alienated by force, and are tempted to take it back.

The Chinese will not, I hope, make the mistake of supposing that Hongkong is a great source of wealth

for Britain. We draw no direct revenue from it, although the balance of payments is in our favour. (A sensible sentiment could leave us with most of our commercial interests intact.) Nor, I assume, do we wish to continue to run it to perpetuate imperial glory. Our chief concerns are thus moral and pragmatic: to do the best we can for Hongkong and its citizens.

In diplomatic as in everyday life, the key question is often not what you want, but how you are going to get it. An uncompromising demand for an extension of the present lease would liquidate both empire and prosperity in short order. I doubt if anyone wants that. Those who assume that it is possible or prudent to negotiate in this way show no awareness of the simple power relationships, no understanding of Chinese national pride - the most powerful and volatile element in the whole equation; and so no practical concern for the welfare of the territory.

Prosperity depends on a Sino-British entente about the future. I am convinced a settlement can be achieved, though it will not be forced out of the Chinese in adversarial negotiations. The main elements should be a continued British presence in some form; a measure of autonomy; and the firmest guarantees available. The treaties are already a block to progress, and must inevitably at some stage be tacitly put aside.

We must think particularly carefully about our own role. The last thing we need is another case of responsibility without power. Is our desire to continue administering the territory so strong that we wish to do so even if we have no real control over events?

Look at the upheavals, the power struggles and the drastic reversals of policy in China over the last 15 years, and the West's inability to predict these sea changes. Is it necessary in our interests, or in those of Hongkong, to seek blindly to perpetuate into the future arrangements which have worked well, in different circumstances, in the past?

It is impossible to imagine a large and stabilizing British presence (eg, in the Civil Service) short of complete responsibility. In the long run, this could offer a lower profile and more security for Hongkong, and less temptation for Peking to step in. Anyone wishing to posture on the sidelines of the negotiations should remember that tough talk alone, like "concern", never helped anybody.

However tempted we are to call China's bluff, let us remember that we are dealing with not only an economy, but (as Mr Levin reminded us) with more than five million people and a distinct culture. Having once studied Tang poetry with a Hongkong Chinese tutor in an aromatic teahouse near Wan-chai, with the noise of the mah-jong games drifting through open windows, I am keenly aware of this aspect of our responsibility. The future of these splendid and resourceful people will not be secured by gladiatorial gestures, but only by calm, firm and persistent diplomacy.

Above all, don't let's behead the messenger because we don't like the message. The Franks Report shows where that can lead.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham.

Philip Howard

We ken The Word the noo

The Word of the Lord is one of the two principal spirits that fuel Scotsmen. It has often been more potent, and sometimes more violent, than whisky. There is a popular view north of the border that God is a Scot, something like a white-bearded Woe Free minister, looking down on his infinite misery on the miserable sinners howling in eternal flames, and telling them sternly: "Well, ye ken the noo". No doubt God speaks Scots. But until today there has been no translation of his Word in the Scottish tongue. Well, there is the noo, with the publication of *The New Testament in Scots* for the William Lighthouse, Lormer Trust by Southside, publishers, of Edinburgh.

It is a majestic work of scholarship, filial piety, and charming humour. W. L. Lormer was born at Strathmartine, near Dundee, in 1885, and became a classical scholar in the notable stables of Fettes and Trinity College, Oxford. His favourite reminiscence from Trinity was that one day a globe-trotting American asked the college porter, a Roman Catholic, "Whom do those statues on the tower represent?" "Bless you, sir," the porter replied, "the 'oly Trinity". "But," said the puzzled American, "there are four of them". "That's right, sir," the porter assured him: "three persons - and one God".

Lormer became one of the finest classical scholars in his country; he spent his life teaching Greek and Latin at St Andrew's, then at University College, Dundee, and finally as Professor of Greek at St Andrew's.

As a boy of nine he had started to collect Scots words and phrases spoken by three aged and impoverished women pensioners who inhabited the cottar-houses behind his father's manse. He never forgot how much idiomatic Scots differed from English spoken with a Scots accent. And he devoted the last 10 years of his life to his translation of the New Testament. His studies had persuaded him that the New Testament is not written in Standard Greek, as the Kirk Fathers allowed, and that "Jesus" speaks Standard

Aramaic - for ordnar, omegate - but plain, braid Galilee.

It was probably composed by at least 12 different writers, ranging from Paul to the author of *Revelations*, and possesses no such uniform style as most of its translators have imposed on it. Lormer accordingly refrained from using a uniform Standard Scots. Instead he took erudite care to differentiate the style in which he rendered each individual author's words.

It became a scholarly obsession to recreate dying Scots prose. He ransacked all available oral and literary linguistic sources; he was doing that anyway in his work for *The Scottish National Dictionary*. He consulted scores of learned scriptural commentators, and scrutinized more than 180 other translations in more than 20 languages. It is one of the ironies of the Scottish class system that his mother had imposed the conflicting requirements on her children that they must try to learn as many languages as possible, but must not themselves speak Scotch.

Today Lormer's son, publishes his father's testament in Scots with funds raised by public subscription. I can see that it is tempting the devil that lurks in the new technology of photocomposition, but, as Gabriel Archangel of foreign tongues be with us, here is an example of a well-kept passage:

"Mou happie the pair at is hummle afore God.
for theirs is the Kingdom of heivens!
Mou happie the dooff an dowie,
for they will be confort!
Mou happie the dooce an carnie,
for they will fae the yird!"

In one of Lormer's versions of Matthew's account of the Temptation, the Devil spoke English, and quoted from the Authorized Version, to remind us how much influence it has exerted in Scotland in the past 350 years. Acts are Acts. Up in the heavenly Kirk I dare say they do not distinguish between languages. Down here, the New Testament is not written in Standard Greek, as the Kirk Fathers allowed, and that "Jesus" speaks Standard

Diana Geddes



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

The Conservative Party conference should have taken place in an atmosphere of confidence and elation. The triumph of June 9 should have been celebrated by the presentation of a clear idea of how the Government will use its renewed power, and where it will invite the party and the country to follow it during the next five years. Yet since the election, both performance and the presentation of policy have been lacklustre and uncertain. Instead of being confidently on the advance, carrying public opinion with it, the Government has found itself on the defensive and it cannot be said that the conference, so far, has helped to restore its poise. The most valuable use that can be made of this conference is that it should serve as a warning that the Government cannot take anything for granted.

The unseemly public deployment of Mr Cecil Parkinson's unhappy personal problems has not helped the Government, or the Conservative Party, to keep their minds on their proper business or to meet the public with self confidence. By not resigning before he himself issued the statement which made his private difficulty public property, Mr Parkinson laid too much on his party and specifically too much on the conference which was on the point of assembling at Blackpool. It is not a question of measuring this unhappy episode against some precise scale of moral conduct, expressed in generalities, which infallibly determines when and on what grounds a minister in embarrassing personal circumstances should resign. It is rather a question of the political instinct which, in all the circumstances of a particular case, should make it possible to foresee when resignation is desirable because the consequences of non-resignation would be damaging to the Government and the party.

The unseemliness of the public attention which was inevitably focused on Mr Parkinson and his difficulties at Blackpool was one such consequence. Another was the uncertainty about how to respond to him or to refer to him. Ministers have had to sift their speeches for fear that some accidental double meanings might produce embarrassment. The conference itself, for fear of seeming to criticise him, was moved to receive Mr Parkinson with an ovation that was excessive, even

for one who had, as party chairman, contributed much to electoral victory.

This response of the conference was understandable in a party which is always predisposed to unity and to respect for its leaders. The chivalry of the reception given to Mr Parkinson was, in one sense, touching. But the question why precisely they were cheering the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry quite so hard in itself expresses the essence of an unhappy episode which has not helped the Conservative Party to concentrate sufficiently on its proper business.

Doing so was, in any case, proving somewhat difficult. The general tiredness of ministers after the election and the fact that the Prime Minister was unwell before her eye operation, and was for a time naturally debilitated after it, did not help the Government to give a clear account of its intention for its second term. In particular, the Cabinet has shown signs of confusion in its approach to the public on the longer-term problem of public spending and an uncertainty of touch in handling the economies necessary to stay within its cash targets for the coming year.

It has laid itself open to the charge that, having committed itself to the National Health Service before the election so enthusiastically, and having taken pride in employing more doctors and nurses than ever, it has since imposed manpower restrictions which cover doctors and nurses as well as administrators and ancillary workers. The charge that it is indifferent to the well-being of the Health Service is one that substantially lacks substance. The Government knows it must be committed to uphold the NHS and its standards and if it had had any doubt yesterday's debate at the Tory Conference on the Health Service would have removed them.

One of the more attractive aspects of a Conservative conference is that debates on particular social questions bring to the rostrum people from the constituencies who are not speaking in the generalities of amateur politicians but from their personal experience of a particular social service - in this case as members of local authorities, doctors, nurses and voluntary workers. Any idea that the active Conservatives, let alone the millions of Conservative voters, are less than committed to the

NHS on which they personally depend is absurd and Mr Norman Fowler rightly responded yesterday with a robust declaration of his own commitment.

Nevertheless, questions still overhang the long-term prospect for public spending as a whole in which the welfare services are so large a part. Mr Nigel Lawson has restated his own determination as Chancellor to cut taxes and has done so somewhat more uncompromisingly than some of his colleagues think wise. It is not simply a question of how far tax cutting is possible without public spending cuts which might affect standards of the welfare services. It is also now a question of whether the Treasury was or was not right in its assessment last year that without a very drastic curtailment of public spending taxes far from being cut, would actually have to rise. In the present scene, the questions of economy through structural change and through candle-end savings have become confused and so has the size of the economies likely to be needed.

This uncertainty is partly because ministers currently give the impression of working, acting and speaking in their separate departmental roles rather than collectively as strategists. With two exceptions, those who have spoken for the Government at Blackpool have added little to the sum of knowledge or to the party's sense of direction. The Home Secretary had something new to say in announcing his decisions on sterner penalties for violent crime, and they were well devised. Mr Norman Tebbit shows much clearer signs than other ministers of knowing where he is going in his handling of the unions and how to get there. But other departmental ministers are plainly in need of inspiration and of the long view.

It is up to the Prime Minister today to begin the process of providing both. Not all her own judgments have lately been impeccable. But she is the leading politician of our time and she now needs to facilitate the emergence of a broad-based leadership in the Cabinet in which she is backed by politicians who can be their own men, capable of adventurous and flexible thinking. It is a moment when the Government needs a new sense of direction. Mrs Thatcher's speech today should do much to reveal how far she appreciates the nature of the task before her.

EXOCETS IN THE GULF

If nothing else, the much-mooted delivery of five Super-Endeavour fighter-bombers from France to Iraq has succeeded in reminding the world that the Iran-Iraq war is still going on and is potentially a source of danger to many others beside the two protagonists.

The aircraft, according to no less an authority than President Saddam Hussein himself, have still not arrived in Iraq. But they have, it seems, left the base at Landivisiau in Brittany where they had been kept until last week and where Iraqi pilots had been trained to fly and maintain them. According to some sources, they may be dismantled and sent by sea - presumably to Aqaba in Jordan, since Iran has effectively blocked access to Iraq through the Persian Gulf since the war began. It is precisely in order to break that blockade that Iraq has sought to acquire the aircraft which, as Britain has cause to remember, can be used to fire AM 39 Exocet missiles at sea targets, with devastating effect.

Indeed, had those missiles not been used to sink British ships in the South Atlantic last year, there would perhaps not be the excitement there is now about the possibility of their use in the Gulf. Exocets, it should be recalled, have been used already in the Iran-Iraq war. Iraq is believed to have had about a hundred of them in stock when the war began, and has fired them both against tankers in the Gulf and against the city of Tehran. But they have not proved more than a nuisance to Iran, which - unlike Iraq - has been able to continue exporting oil through the Gulf and, largely for that reason, is now in a much more comfortable financial and economic position than its antagonist.

In the war of attrition which has developed, Iran now looks to have the longer wind. Iraq, which began the war three years ago looking for a quick victory against a foe apparently para-

lysed by revolutionary chaos, now finds its resources heavily overstretched in a trial of stamina with a larger and richer enemy determined to fight to the death and willing apparently to make unlimited sacrifices in the process. The Iraqi army has so far successfully withstood Iranian attempts to carry the war across the frontier, but the danger that Iraq will eventually collapse from sheer exhaustion, like Germany in 1918, is clearly real.

It is therefore not surprising that Iraq seeks by every means possible to break the stalemate. The Super-Endeavours, which President Saddam now says will be delivered by the end of this month, have been presented as such a means. From them, Exocets can be fired with a much better chance of penetrating anti-aircraft defences. With them, Iraq hopes to turn the tables on Iran by rendering unusable the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island - either by destroying the loading facilities at the terminal itself or by sinking supertankers on their way to it - or, at least, hopes by the threat of doing this to deter Iran from further attacks on Iraqi shipping and so to break the blockade.

France is willing to help in this enterprise because she shares at least some of Iraq's desperation at the way the war is going. The French economic stake in Iraq - believed to be close to eight billion dollars - is such that any outcome of the war involving a collapse of the Iraqi regime and repudiation of its debts is regarded in Paris as a disaster to be averted at almost any cost. But, the French argue, it is not just French economic interests that are at stake. An Iranian victory, and the establishment of a militant Shiite regime in Baghdad, would have incalculable effects throughout the region. At worst the entire Middle East oil supply could fall into the hands of fanatically anti-Western Muslim fundamentalists.

Other Western powers, while

sharing this concern, have grave doubts whether escalating the war in the Gulf can be the right way to meet it. They doubt the wisdom, let alone the legality, of helping Iraq to attack neutral shipping in the Gulf. They also doubt whether the Super-Endeavours will in fact give Iraq the capacity to cut off Iran's oil exports. Iran's air force, even though hampered by lack of key parts for its F14s and Phantoms, is still not to be written off completely; and even if the international supertankers were frightened away from Kharg Island, there is the possibility that they could be loaded at Sirri, near the mouth of the Gulf - thought to be out of Super-Endeavour range from Iraqi airfields - with small Iranian tankers running the gauntlet between them and Kharg. (Iraq is unlikely to have an Exocet for every Iranian cockle-boat.)

Ironically enough that is what France's allies hope rather than fear, for they would regard it as preferable to the likely Iranian response if Iraq did succeed in closing Kharg down altogether, which would be either to try and close the Straits of Hormuz, thereby cutting off all oil supplies from the Gulf, or to attack the oilfields of Iraq's Arab backers, notably Saudi Arabia, or both. Either of those acts would cause such grave disruption of the West's oil supplies that the United States would very probably have to intervene militarily to reverse the consequences. The world is not so short of crisis points and international tension that this scenario should be welcomed by anyone.

With luck, things will not go that far. At present France is going through various diplomatic contortions to try and ensure that, even when delivered, the Super-Endeavours do not have to be used. But all these really amount to trying to browbeat Ayatollah Khomeini into accepting a compromise with a regime that he has sworn to destroy. Experience scarcely justifies any optimism about that enterprise.

Hongkong rights and freedoms

From Mr John Walden

Sir, The letters from Sir William Keswick (October 1) and Mr Jack Perry (October 11) about Hongkong's future reflect a point of view rather widely held amongst those who trade into Hongkong and China but actually live somewhere else. This is that all that is needed to keep Johnny Chinaman happy is to keep the coins jingling in his pocket.

Of course, everyone likes to make a quick buck, and Sir William's "British merchant adventurers and nimble-witted Chinese" are no different. But to keep harping on maintaining Hongkong's prosperity and stability as if money and civil order were the only things that they care about is seriously to misjudge Hongkong people's concerns about their long-term future.

For a full year spokesmen of the Chinese, British and Hongkong governments have been publicly avowing their determination to maintain Hongkong's prosperity and stability up to and beyond 1997. Like Mr Jack Perry, most Hongkong people probably think that the Chinese can do it, even without British help. Yet they are still deeply apprehensive about 1997.

In fact, it seems to me that it is not the uncertainty about a prosperous and stable future that is causing confidence, money and people to desert Hongkong. It is a feeling of certainty, growing day by day in people's minds, that in 1997, or even before, authoritarian British colonial rule is going to be replaced by authoritarian Chinese Communist rule.

Hongkong people well know which they prefer, because more than a million of them have voluntarily left China to live in Hongkong since 1949. Many have died, or risked death, to get there.

Neither the British nor the Chinese Government has yet made any explicit statement indicating the position they propose to take in regard to the freedoms and civil rights now enjoyed by Hongkong citizens. Furthermore, the Hongkong Government has officially rejected a proposal that a referendum be eventually held to test the outcome of the negotiations will be acceptable to the people of Hongkong.

Such obfuscation over a matter of such fundamental human importance cruelly serves to deepen Hongkong people's worries about their future and the future of their young children.

The vacuum in political leadership that an unimaginative attitude to public participation by the Hongkong Government in the running of Hongkong has helped to create has left the Hongkong people uniquely ill-prepared to help themselves in this predicament. It has increased the weight of responsibility falling on the British Government to protect their interest in the current negotiations.

The most important of these is the inviolability of their freedoms. It is simply not good enough to say, as Mr Edward Heath did, when visiting Hongkong recently, that Hongkong people should have no say in their future. Neither he nor any law-abiding British citizen has ever spent a night wondering if the Special Branch will knock at his door. No one has the right to deny that same peace of mind to the citizens of Hongkong.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN WALDEN,
University of Hong Kong,
82 Pokfulam Road,
Hongkong,
October 12.

Churches in decay

From the Reverend Brian H. King

Sir, Clifford Longley's article of September 19 on the need for radical thinking for inner-city churches has wide implications.

St John's parish, too, suffers from "the tyranny of buildings". We have a very large 1930 church which, due to basic structural faults (known about since shortly after its completion), now needs a vast amount of money for repair and renovation.

The present congregation is anxious to solve the problem once and for all so that future worshippers will not be beset by the burden of a building they cannot afford to keep up. We should like to demolish the building and seek an alternative place of worship. However, our diocesan authorities tell us that without a church building the parish cannot exist and they would hesitate before licensing any other building.

Hanging over our heads also is the problem of insurance, for it is the Vicar and parochial church council who must foot the difference should public liability insurance cover be inadequate to meet the needs of a claim made.

It appears that the Church of England has no machinery for dealing with a lively parish with a redundant church building. But it would do well to realize that even lively congregations are only human and can eventually become so demoralized by abortive efforts to put things right that numbers dwindle and then redundancy does become a real threat.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN H. KING,
St Elisabeth's Vicarage,
266 Victoria Drive,
Eastbourne,
East Sussex,
September 30.

Part of the third paragraph of Mr Q. H. M. Gage's letter on pensions on October 11, referring to employees in non-contributory schemes, should have read: "and they were compensated as a condition of employment, to join the scheme. Furthermore, they were not allowed to set up their own private arrangements, if they so wanted."

Fairness in sentencing policy

From Mr Anthony Lester, QC

Sir, Why should the murderer of a police officer or a prison officer normally expect to spend at least 20 years in prison whereas a police officer or a prison officer guilty of the murder of a prisoner will not normally face a 20-year minimum sentence?

Examples of murders in custody are happily very rare in this country. However, the equal protection of the law depends upon the principle that public servants and private persons are treated alike.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LESTER,
2 Hare Court,
Temple, EC4,
October 13.

From Mr Keith Simpson

Sir, According to a report and a leading article in your paper today (October 12) it is proposed to alter the existing appeal system from the crown courts so as to permit the prosecution to appeal against the imposition of inadequate sentences to the Court of Appeal Criminal Division.

The object apparently is not to enable the Appeal Court to alter the sentence in question, but merely to give it the opportunity to pronounce, if it so wishes, on the inadequacy of that sentence and to give guidance on the appropriate sentence for the particular type of crime for subsequent instances of similar offences.

Such guidance is already given

quite often and if this is all that is to be achieved it will merely serve to increase the existing heavy burden on the Appeal Court for no perceptible benefit to the public.

The only justification for creating extra work of this sort would be to alter the Appeal Court to alter an existing sentence where it is plainly too lenient, just as it can now if the sentence is too severe.

I can see no logic in a system which permits a dissatisfied defendant to appeal and obtain a review of sentence by the higher court, but denies a similar right to a dissatisfied public whom the prosecution are presumed to represent.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH SIMPSON,
Harecourt Buildings,
Temple, EC4,
October 12.

From Mr R. E. Thomas

Sir, When, oh when, will we stop this ridiculous business of pretending that increasing penalties will deter criminals, when most of them are never detained?

What is wanted is a more efficient police force which, hopefully, will catch a higher percentage of wrongdoers. A good chance of being caught is the only deterrent.

Yours etc.
R. E. THOMAS,
10 Braybank,
Bray,
Meidenhead,
Berkshire,
October 12.

Youth custody

From Mr Dora Belford and others

Sir, In the course of our work as criminal lawyers we have experienced a serious failing in the workings of the Criminal Justice Act 1982. On May 24, 1983, sections of that Act which pertain to the sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 came into force. Under the Act a sentence of youth custody replaces imprisonment and borstal training.

However, such a sentence may only be passed if the court "is of the opinion that no other method of dealing with the offender is appropriate." If the court feels that the existing forms of non-custodial sentence are inappropriate, then it has no alternative but to pass a sentence of youth custody or a detention-centre order.

Before the Act came into force a court could suspend a period of imprisonment when dealing with an offender in the 17-21 age category. This form of sentence was a good alternative to an immediate term of imprisonment, as well as providing an effective form of preventive justice.

Since the coming into force of the

1982 Act the court has no equivalent power to suspend a term of youth custody, although the suspended sentence remains for adult offenders.

Theoretically, therefore, a judge, in sentencing an adult who is jointly charged with a young person, may pass a suspended sentence of imprisonment on the adult, but owing to this glaring lacuna in the law the judge would have no alternative but to pass an immediate custodial sentence upon the younger offender. Thus, a vital form of non-custodial sentence has been lost when dealing with young offenders. The result is that more young offenders than ever are in danger of losing their liberty.

We ask that, when Parliament reassembles later this month, careful consideration is given to widening the sentencing options for young people in order that the Government's overall intention to reduce the "prison" population may be met.

Yours faithfully,
DORA BELFORD,
GARETH REES,
J. N. TABATZNIK,
MICHAEL L. BOARDMAN,
11 South Square,
Gray's Inn, WC1,
October 5.

Regulating air fares

From Air-Vice Marshal Sir Brian Stanbridge

Sir, In reporting the Air Transport Users' Committee's proposals for a new system of flexible air fares (September 30) your Transport Editor added that it was "a step towards deregulation of domestic air services". In fact, we see it as part of an alternative "liberalisation" process which, we believe, is far better suited to the British air passengers' needs than the type of deregulation introduced in the USA.

The AUC fears that a complete free-for-all, with any airline able to fly on any route at any fare it chose, might be a step towards a British Airways monopoly. BA already flies half the domestic passengers in this country, is six times the size of the biggest independent airline, and earns the bulk - 90 per cent - of its revenue from overseas routes, which will continue to be protected from unlimited competition.

Given this power base, whether or not it is privatised, it could easily undercut any competitor in Britain; putting Concorde on the shunt routes, a stunt which trebled the fuel

bill for each flight, could be a hint of things to come.

The mere possibility of such competition is likely to make the independent airlines wary of investing the capital needed to expand their networks. Deregulation would thus have the opposite effect to that intended, and the passenger would be the true loser.

Nor is this the only problem, since some form of regulation is sure to continue in allocating landing rights at Heathrow and other crowded airports, and we would not want this done simply by the power of the purse, either. The purse, in the end, is the passenger's.

Our fares scheme would complement the policy of allowing increased but not unlimited competition on the main trunk routes by allowing true and prompt competition on pricing instead of needing every fare change to be approved by the Civil Aviation Authority. This is liberalisation and, we believe, the right way forward.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN STANBRIDGE,
Director General,
Air Transport Users' Committee,
129 Kingsway, WC2,
October 3.

Pricing gas

From Mr W. G. Jewers

Sir, Sir Ian Morrow (October 5) suggests that the British Gas Corporation's achievement in paying off loans and being for all practical purposes debt-free is the result of a high-selling price policy.

This is not so. The repayment of some £2bn of debt between 1973 and 1980, the majority of which was the cost of converting the country to natural gas, reflects the benefits resulting from that investment. However, with the high real cost of interest, which unfortunately has been and is continuing to be such a drain on business finance, our costs, after allowing for the effect of interest, would now be higher if the debt had not been redeemed and the burden of the debt would still be with us.

This can be illustrated by comparing 1976/77, when the corporation's interest payments approached £200m and 1982/83, where interest provided a source of income after tax of £29m.

Domestic gas prices in this country are well below those almost anywhere else on the Continent and industrial gas prices compare very favourably with any Continental prices. At the same time we are doing all we can to reduce our non-gas costs, bearing in mind the higher prices we have to face for new gas supplies. This can be seen from the 1982/83 results, where the corporation exceeded the Government's performance target of a 5 per cent reduction in real terms in net trading costs in 1982/83 compared with 1980/81.

All this hardly suggests an exploitation of the market by a high selling price policy.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. JEWERS,
Managing Director, Finance,
British Gas Corporation,
Riverside House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1,
October 6.

Polytechnic courses

From Mr Terence Miller

Sir, May I comment on your report (October 5) of the belated recognition by H.M.I.s of the deficiencies - including Marxist bias - of two sociology courses at the polytechnic of North London?

"Bias" of various kinds in teaching at higher education level cannot, and in many cases should not, be avoided. "Attacks" on bias always produce anguished references to "academic freedom". The real iniquity lies in the marking of students' work in terms of adherence to, or departure from, the Marxist "party line".

During my time at PNL (1970-80) I tried to deal with this malaise, even, latterly, calling in all final examination papers in sociology. I recall engaging in a rather acid correspondence with some scandalized external examiners. (It is interesting to note that no one ever asked for the results of my investigation.)

The root of the trouble, and the reason for my inability to stop it, lies in the fact that among external examiners, and also among CNAAs (Council for National Academic Awards) course-validating teams - and particularly in the British Sociological Association - are to be found, in considerable strength, those to whom "correct" sociology is Marxist.

I am delighted to read that the Secretary of State is to investigate. I hope that his range will not be limited to PNL. Certainly the CNAAs should be included, but also those teacher-training institutions in which "sociology of education" and "sociology of knowledge" are, I indoctrinate.

Yours etc.
TERENCE MILLER,
29 Wodehouse Terrace,
Falmouth,
Cornwall,
October 8.

Test of worth in judging equality

From the Bishop of Southwark

Sir, Over the past few years we have seen a mounting attack on the concept of equality, an attack which has been steadily supported by various contributors to the *The Times*. The latest examples of this have just appeared in the issue of October 11 in articles by David Hart and Roger Scruton.

In both cases the word equality is used in a general, undefined way as if we all knew and agreed on what it meant. At one point David Hart acknowledges that equality of opportunity is desirable, thereby qualifying his earlier statement that "equality is not only undesirable but also undesirable. No mention is made of equality before the law, for instance."

The underlying assumption seems to be that equality means everyone earning exactly the same amount and adopting the same kind of lifestyle. Perhaps it does mean that for a few people. But it might help the debate forward if we could recognize that it does not mean anything as simplistic as that for most of us, and that for Christians at least, equality is about people's equal worth in God's eyes.

Because of this, we stand in a relationship to one another which requires of us some recognition of that equal status. The argument centres on what will reinforce and deepen a sense of responsibility for each other, as opposed to what will undermine and destroy it.

In a human family we instinctively recognize this. Children, however unequal their abilities, receive the same love and care from their parents and are made to feel their "equal" worth. It destroys family unity if the less able child is consistently treated less well and if there is no restraint on the able child's power to grab as much as possible for himself or herself.

In the Christian vocabulary we talk a lot about *koinonia*, or fellowship, rather than equality, and I think it could be helpful to see equality as an aspect of this fellowship or "belonging-together" of the human race, rather than pursuing equality as a goal in itself.

But this should not blind us to the recognition of our fundamental equality as human beings and the need to express that by practical measures to ensure that our fundamental human needs are equally met, and that the rich do not have the "right" to get even richer while the poor get even poorer, whether in the world as a whole or in our own country.

Yours sincerely,
RONALD SOUTHWARK,
Bishop of Southwark,
38 Teotling Bee Gardens,
Surrey, SW16,
October 12.

Correct labelling

From Sir Ian Gilmore, MP for Chesham & Amersham (Conservative)

Sir, "Labels in themselves", as you rightly say in your leading article, "The Chancellor's goal" (October 13), "do not matter one jot". But we may as well get them right.

You accuse me of having "tried desperately to pin some derogatory label on official policies and managed to come up with 'monetarist' and 'sound money'".

The desperation is yours not mine. The phrase "sound money" did not appear in my speech.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

IAN GILMORE,
House of Commons,
October 13.

Council reform

From Mr Oliver Stutchbury

Sir, For at least the third time since the 1939-1945 War our central Government has put the cart before the horse in the matter of local government reform. The mess is not caused by overlapping and wasteful authorities, it is caused by the arbitrary and incomprehensible way in which local government is financed. To try and deal with the former before the latter is to go about the matter the wrong way round.

As one who resigned from the GLC and the Labour Party in 1976 in order to campaign (together with some thirty others) in the 1977 GLC elections on an "Abolish the GLC" ticket, may I plead with the present Government not to go ahead with its present proposals to abolish the GLC and metropolitan counties (to which end I am still totally committed) until it has made up its mind how local government is to be sensibly financed?

To go about its reform back to front will simply make the present muddle worse confounded. The only safe way forward is first of all, to get the provision of finance right.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
The Mansion,
Shingle Street,
Woodbridge,
East Suffolk,
October 8.

Victorian values

From H. S. Hartwell

Sir, We were shown on television last week the demolition of yet another brick industrial chimney. This has become a ritual in which scant respect is paid to the skill and accomplishment of the Victorian craftsmen who built the stacks or of the engineers who designed them.

Should not some effort be made to preserve at least the worst of these structures of a technology now probably quite lost to us?

Yours truly,
H. S. HARTWELL,
Flossyfin,
Lunfair Clydogan,
Zurpeter,
Dyfed,
October 7.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-537 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 886.0 down 8.1
FT 100 Index 81.04 down 0.34
FT All Share 431.98 down 5.46
Bargains: 19,695
Debtstream USM Leaders
Index 54.53 down 1.86
New York Dow Jones
Average 1,282.60 up 2.95
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,472.35 down 90.90
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 738.51 up 1.83
Amsterdam 151.9 down 0.4
Sydney AO Index 695.5 up 0.2
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 970.0 up 6.50
Brussels General Index
128.59 down 0.27
Paris CAC Index 141.0 up 0.3
Zurich SKA General 289.2 down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5000 down 40pts
Index 83.6 down 0.1
DM 3.9075 down 0.0275
FF 11.9450 down 0.0650
Yen 349.50 down 3.0
Dollar
Index 126.2 down 0.1
DM 2.6040
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4987
Dollar DM 2.6080
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 1.86332
SDR 2.07331

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rate 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 8
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 3/4
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month FF 14 1/4-14 1/2
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/2
Treasury long bond 10 1/2-10 3/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme (X)
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$397.50 pm \$398.65
close \$398.50 (\$265.50-265.90)
New York latest: \$397.80
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$409.410.50 (\$272.75-273.75)
Sovereigns (new):
\$93.25-94.25 (\$62.25-63)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Alibon & Sons,
Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust,
British Empire Securities and
General Trust, Hammonson
Property Investment and De-
velopment Corp., Lee Cooper
Group, Photax (London),
Prince of Wales Hotels,
Roberts Adlard, Scottish Heri-
table Trust, Thurgar Bardeux,
UEI.
Finals: Rosehaugh.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Robert M. Douglas Holdings,
Shenstone House, George
Road, Erdington, Birmingham
(noon).
Samuel Heath, Leopold Street,
Birmingham (10.00).
Jones Stroud, Grange Farm,
Totter, Birmingham (noon).
Pease, Penns Hall Hotel,
Walmley, Sutton Coldfield
(noon).
Second Alliance Trust, Mead-
ow House, Reform Street,
Dundee (11.30).
Wynham Engineering,
Brownhills Hotel, Saunders
Road, Cardiff (noon).

NOTEBOOK

John Mowlem, the construction group, has increased pretax profits from £3.4m to £4.1m in the six months to June 30 compared with the same stage last year. Next year's profits will be helped by the award of a 40 per cent share of the £230m contract for a new airport in the Falklands. Page 16
Steel production in the public and private sectors averaged 322,200 tonnes a week in September, the highest since March last year and more than 40 per cent up on the depressed output of a year ago.
Last month's higher production was due largely to better output at some British Steel Corporation works. Particular output last month boosted the nine-month weekly average to 288,800 tonnes against 281,000 a year ago.
Market report, page 20.

Disappointment for Chancellor despite slight upward trend

Lower industrial output reinforces CBI doubts on recovery

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The output of British industry fell in August, though the underlying trend remained slowly upward, according to official figures released yesterday.

This is disappointing news for the Government, only a day after Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, expressed optimism at the Conservative Party conference over the course of recovery. It will also reinforce industry's fears, voiced by the Confederation of British Industry again yesterday, that the upturn may not be sustainable.

Manufacturing output fell 1.1 per cent in August after a sharp increase in July. But higher production by the energy sector, including North Sea oil and gas, helped output in the production industries as a whole (defined as manufacturing plus energy) which fell by just 0.3 per cent.

A better guide to underlying trends than the monthly figures, which tend to move erratically, is what has happened in the latest three months. Manufacturing output was 1 per cent above its level in the previous three months and 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

But Britain's factories are still producing only 3.5 per cent more than they were at the trough of the recession in early 1981 and 15 per cent less than in 1979 before the downturn.

Production industries as a whole, helped by the booming energy sector, have fared better. Output was 2.5 per cent above its level a year earlier, after a rise of 1 per cent in the latest three months, and 6.5 per cent above its 1981 nadir. But it remains nearly 8 per cent below the 1979 peak more than two years after the upswing is supposed to have begun.

The construction industry,

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT seasonally adjusted 1980 = 100		
	Production industries	Manu- facturing
1979	107.0	109.4
1980	100.0	100.0
1981	98.1	93.4
1982	97.1	93.7
1983 Q1	97.1	94.4
Q2	98.0	94.1
Q3	98.8	93.6
Q4	98.3	92.9
1983 Q1	99.5	94.4
Q2	99.5	94.3
1983 June	98.8	93.9
July	101.5	96.4
Aug	101.2	95.3
3-month change %	+0.8	+1.1
Source: CSO		

which set a cracking pace last year, is again in the doldrums, with output down 3 per cent between the first and second quarters. This is particularly

worrying for the Government since construction provides a large number of jobs both directly and indirectly through fuelling demand for household goods and services.

Mr Nigel Lawson told Conservatives at Blackpool on Wednesday that he expected the economy as a whole - which includes the more prosperous service sector - to grow by up to 3 per cent this year compared with the 2 per cent prediction made in the Budget. There were no signs that the recovery was petering out, he said.

But yesterday Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, said industrialists were lowering their expectations of growth this year and there were worries about the outlook for the upturn next year.

"There are signs of recovery. Prospects, albeit patchy, look better than for some time. But sustained recovery is by no means guaranteed," Sir Camp-

bell told West Midlands CBI members.

Higher commodity prices and "the failure of interest rates to fall as fast as we hoped" have dampened industry's optimism, he added.

The sluggish growth of industrial output can be largely attributed to Britain's poor trade performance. Exports have been stagnant while imports have picked up sharply, benefiting from the consumer boom and restocking by British industry.

Industries performing best in recent months have included those in the consumer sector - notably electrical engineering which comprises companies producing washing machines, computers, and motor vehicles.

The output of consumer goods industries as a whole is only 2 per cent higher than in the spring of 1981, less than half the increase in household spending.

City Editor's Comment

A consensus built on compromise

In the labyrinthine world of international trade negotiations, no corner is more obscure than export finance subsidies for capital goods and big projects. But those prepared to cut through the complexities of the new consensus can draw a sigh of relief that peace has broken out in one of the potentially most explosive and expensive areas of reverse protectionism.

They will also find that, as with so many of these bureaucratic compromises, the potential for distortion and ultimately corruption on discretionary subsidies remains high.

If it was just a matter of governments trying to clinch export deals by offering uneconomic credit terms, the matter might easily be resolved.

The problems really start because different interest rates prevail in different countries and, more important, on different currencies.

In theory, the interest rate differentials (reflected in forward currency markets) should match the likely future movements of currencies against each other. But as any exporter or currency dealer knows, real life is not like that.

Hence countries with high interest rate currencies, like France or Italy, argue that they are at a disadvantage in exporting, while countries with low-interest currencies (LIRCs), like Germany and Japan, cry cheat if high interest rates subsidised.

In practice it was the Americans who wanted to set minimum interest rates more in line with market rates to cut the public spending involved in subsidies. This argument threatened to lead to a complete breakdown after the old consensus ran out earlier this year.

The main point, therefore, is that a new consen-

sus has been reached, removing the threat of a widely expensive and self-defeating interest subsidy war.

When it comes to detail, as in all good international canteens, everyone can claim to have won. The minimum interest rates for high-interest currencies have been cut, pleasing the French. But future rates are now to be regulated automatically by a system worked out by the OECD secretariat on the basis of changes in market rates on the IMF's basket of currencies.

What this means is that, unless world interest rates fall meanwhile, the small cuts agreed to operate from October will be eliminated as soon as the first automatic adjustment is made in January, leading to progressive cuts in subsidies.

In any case, countries like France and Italy will still be able to offer large nominal interest rate subsidies.

But LIRC nations can still offer lower nominal rates.

The advantage depends on the importers' willingness to take a risk on these currencies not rising to offset their interest rate advantage.

On the face of it, as one big British exporter found on clinching an Eastern block deal, there could be a big advantage in British exporters quoting in marks or yen especially when the importing developing country has a big mark of yen income to remove any currency risk.

As Japan and Germany are huge importers of primary commodities, this applies to many Third World countries. So we may well see a progressive switch to yen and marks as international trading currencies, something that will greatly annoy both these cautious countries.

Licensed dealers go for self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

The National Association of Licensed Dealers and Investment Managers is set to become the first City organization for a generation to be given government backing to regulate itself.

The association, formed two years ago to help protect investors from ill-regulated investment advisers, has an application before the Department of Trade and Industry to become a "recognised authority". This would mean that it would have complete control over its members who would no longer require a licence, issued by the department, to deal in securities.

The department will continue to license those who do not wish to become association members.

The department, which has sole discretion over granting licences, has been more vigilant since the disasters of three licensed dealers over the past three years. The most spectacular was Norton Warburg, a member of the old Licensed Dealers Association, out of which Nasdin grew. The firm had its licence renewed by the department a short time before collapsing. The investors whom it advised lost everything.

Subsidies deal averts world trade war

By John Lawless

The industrially advanced countries yesterday pulled back from the brink of a trade war on export credit subsidies which had been threatening for seven months.

An agreement on the OECD consensus, which sets minimum interest rates at which capital goods sales can be made to developing countries, was announced in London.

The new deal will not only boost export sales, but will also

mean a large saving in public expenditure. The interest rate subsidy, which the Treasury pays banks to compensate for differences between market and concessional rates, will be "very greatly reduced" over the next three years.

The main point of the new agreement is a fully automatic adjustment of interest rates every six months, starting in January.

ECGD Revised minimum interest rates (old rates in brackets):			
	Category I (relatively rich)	Category II (intermediate)	Category III (relatively poor)
	%	%	%
For credits between 2-5 years inclusive	12.15 (12.15)	10.35 (10.85)	9.5 (10)
For credits over 5 years	12.4 (12.4)	10.7 (11.35)	9.5 (10)

'Steady recovery' at The Times

By Our Financial Staff

The Times has many problems to overcome before it reaches profitability but its recovery continues steadily, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corporation, said in the annual report published yesterday.

News Corporation is the parent company of Times Newspapers Ltd, owner of The Times, The Sunday Times and the Times supplements.

Gains in circulation and

advertising over the last year "make it clear that the paper is now on a path of strong growth," the report says.

The Sunday Times has also made progress. In spite of a drop in the combined circulation of all quality Sunday papers, it increased its market share and now accounts for 46 per cent of all quality Sunday circulation, and, after a 16 per cent rise in revenue, for 49 per cent of advertising.

Mr Murdoch pointed to a 16



Spurs day at the Stock Exchange with brokers sporting club scarves (Photograph: John Manning)

Spurs tackle the market

By Michael Clark

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club almost kicked off its stock market debut with an own goal yesterday as the shares quickly slipped to a discount.

Not even the presence of such stars as Ossie Ardiles and Gareth Crooks could help the professional market stags who had been hoping to make a quick and highly profitable killing from the North London club's decision to become the

first fully quoted Football League team.

In the event, the 3.8 million shares offered, a 100p a time opened at 106p, but quickly retreated to 94p - a 6p discount - as a big seller of 100,000 shares appeared. Dealers estimated that over 1.5 million shares - nearly half of the entire issue - had changed hands by the close of business last night.

As a result the price staged a successful rally to close at 101p

Dow loses early gain

New York (AP - Dow Jones)

Shares were mixed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, with blue chips above Wednesday's close, but secondary issues were depressed. Traders reported some selling pressure earlier in the day.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by about 1 1/2 points after slipping from an early gain of more than 4 points.

Car shares were buoyant. Ford, which declared a larger dividend for the fourth quarter than for the third and split its

WALL STREET

stock on a 3-for-2 basis, was up 1 1/2 at 68. General Motors was up 1 1/4 at 77 1/2 and Chrysler 1 at 31 1/2.

With the blue chips largely ahead, led by IBM, at 133 1/2, up 1, most downward pressure on the Dow Index was coming from Union Carbide, off 1/2, at 66 1/2, United Technologies, off 1/2, at 38 1/2, American Express, off 1/2, at 38 1/2, and KN Energy was down by 2 1/2 at 42 1/2.

US steps in after big run on bank

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Government has saved the First National Bank of Midland, in the largest oil-producing region of west Texas, after it reported a string of losses on energy-related loans which triggered a big run on deposits beginning in late August.

News surfaced yesterday that two federal agencies have lent about £700 (£466m) over a number of months to the bank to prevent it from going under. Its failure would have been the largest in the US since the collapse of the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation disclosed the bank's problems during a briefing at which it announced that it had made a loan of about \$100m - one of the largest in its history - to First National.

Normally the agency, which was created after the Depression to insure individual deposits up to \$100,000, makes a simultaneous acquisition announcement when it discloses a bank rescue programme but in this case it has been unable to find a buyer, a spokesman said.

The corporation was forced to come to the rescue after the Federal Reserve Board, cut off further assistance having reportedly lent up to \$650m to the Texas bank.

Concern over the stability of banks, many of them quite large, has been growing for about 18 months

COATS PATONS PLC

Interim Results

Unaudited results for January/June 1983 and the comparative figures for 1982 are as follows:-

	Jan/June 1983	Jan/June 1982	Year 1982
Turnover	401.7	394.0	856.2
Trading profit before charging depreciation	47.1	39.7	102.3
Less: Depreciation	9.1	8.3	16.8
Trading Profit	38.0	31.4	85.5
Interest and other charges	7.1	8.9	18.5
Profits of associated companies	30.9	22.5	67.0
Investment and other income	1.4	1.5	5.0
Investment	1.5	2.0	4.9
Profits before taxation	33.8	26.0	76.9
Taxation	12.9	10.2	31.0
	20.9	15.8	45.9
Investment grants	0.2	0.2	0.4
Profit after taxation	21.1	16.0	46.3
Interest of minority shareholders	2.2	2.2	5.8
Profit before extraordinary items	18.9	13.8	40.5
Extraordinary losses	6.0	2.2	14.9
Profit earned for ordinary shareholders	12.9	11.6	25.6
Ordinary dividends	4.2	3.9	11.6
Profit retained	8.7	7.7	14.0
Earnings per ordinary share of 25p	6.3p	5.0p	14.6p
US Dollar rate of exchange used - Dollars per £	1.58	1.50	1.62

Sales at £401.7m compare with £394.0m in 1982. Sales are not recorded in 1983 for Venezuela which is now an associate. This change, together with the disposal and closure programme in diversification, leaves sales value 4% ahead of 1982 for current business. This increase is attributed to OECD exchange movements. Volume was held overall. Prices have moved ahead in most parts of the world but the sharp effect of South American currency devaluations, when expressed in Sterling, represents a reduction in the value of our sales in South America equivalent to 3% of total Group sales.

Trading profits at £38.0m were 21% up on 1982 £31.4m with margins at 9% compared with 8%. OECD exchange rate movements added £3.1m to profits.

Interest charges were down at £17.1m compared with 1982 principally due to the improvement in gearing achieved in 1982.

Pre-tax profits of £33.8m were 30% up on the first half of 1982. The results recorded in all regions, excepting South America which was down 25%, were considerably improved and continued the highly satisfactory trends that we forecast for our various activities. The severe downturn in profits in South America, which included some loss of volume but not market share, reflects the action taken by the governments of the South American countries in their attempts to resolve their external payments difficulties through devaluation of economic activity. The financial base of our businesses in the region is satisfactory under prevailing circumstances.

The rate of tax at 38% is lower than the provision for January/June 1982 and is the rate that we expect for the full year.

Profit before taxation in the current cost accounts reduces to £17.2m (1982 pre-tax historical £26.0m, pre-tax current cost £8.6m).

Net debt compared with shareholders' and minority funds is expected to be 29% (1982 26%) at the end of 1983.

Extraordinary losses at £6.0m are about half of the level that we anticipate for the year as a whole. These losses represent the costs which are being incurred during the period arising from reorganisation and closure programmes in the U.K. and Europe.

Trading conditions are encouraging in all regions other than South America. During periods of high inflation and devaluation South American profits have a much greater effect on our July/December results than they do in January/June. As these are down some 25%, overall Group results for the second half of 1983 will be lower than those for the second half of 1982. Nevertheless, if present trends in the U.K., U.S.A. and Australia continue, our overall performance for the year should be satisfactory.

An interim dividend of 1.5p per share (1982 1.4p) will be paid on 30th December, 1983, to ordinary shareholders on the register on 11th November, 1983.

APPOINTMENTS

Bank names investment manager

Lloyds Bank: Mr Mel Jones, has become chief investment manager following the retirement of Mr Bert Morris. Mr Bruce Ackerman becomes deputy chief investment manager and Mr E W Shipley marketing manager.

Chubb & Son: Mr R G Lewis, chairman of Chubb Holdings (North America) and P G Crossland, managing director of Chubb Fire Security, have joined the board. Mr John Dodd has become group secretary, and legal adviser on the retirement of Mr C E Kemble.

The Association of British Factors: Mr Malcolm Smith, managing director of Alex Lawrie Factors, has been elected chairman of the association. He succeeds Mr Roger Picher, managing director of Credit Factoring International.

United Trust & Credit: Mr Richard Lebus has joined the board and been appointed company secretary. He has also become finance director and company secretary of the subsidiaries, UTC Trading Corporation and United Loan Corporation.

Mr John Passey who is a director of UTC Securities Management, has joined the board of United Trust & Credit and Mr Brian Stead has become a non-executive director.

English Tourist Board: Mr John Jarvis, chairman and chief executive of the board of Hotels, Holidays and Entertainment, and Mr Robinson, managing director of Montagu Ventures, have been made members for three years.

Nicholas Stewart Wrightson: Mr M. W. P. Lawrence has been appointed a director.

MaulLife: Mr James Robertson, a director of Manufacturers Life Insurance of Canada, has become the general manager of the company's operation in the United Kingdom. He succeeds Mr John Clark, who has moved to Toronto to Manulife's head office.

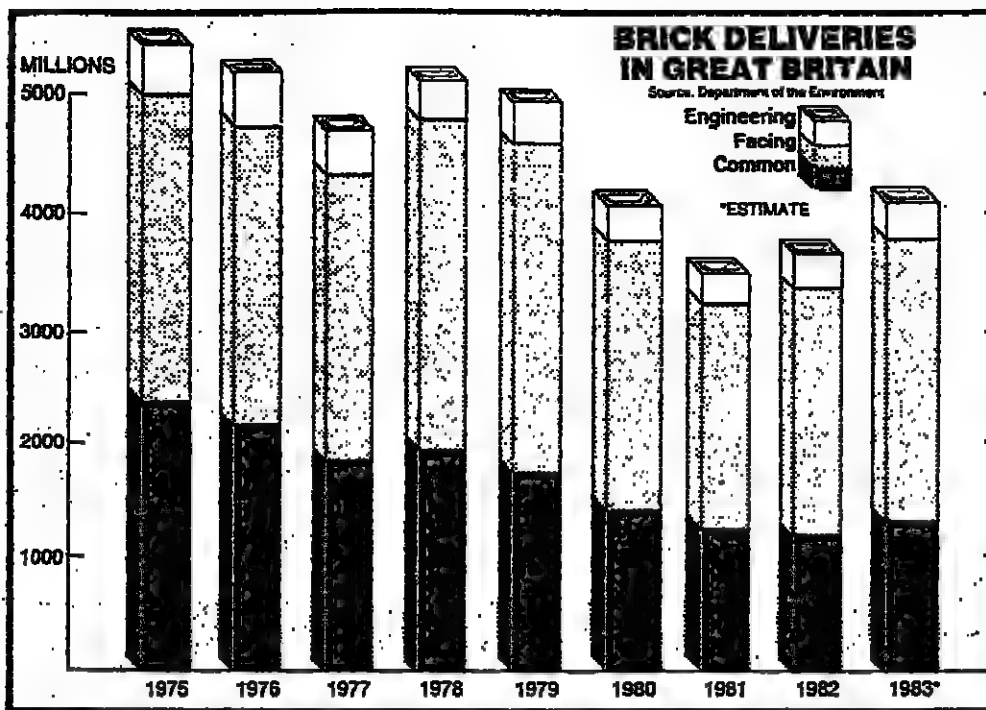
Standard Telephones and Cables: Dr Nigel Horne, former managing director of a group of GEC companies, has joined STC as director, corporate development.

Tollmache & Cobbold Breweries: Mr Peter Watson will be managing director from November 7.

Airtech: Mr Victor McMillan has become managing director.

The brick industry could be in for a radical restructuring, explains Jeremy Warner

The Pandora's Box that London Brick opened but can't close



Fed by the upturn in private housebuilding, the brick industry may be booming now. But the long-term trend is unappealing.

Since the early 1970s, British brick deliveries have come down a third and may never recover to those former levels.

London Brick's longer term position is worse than for other brickmakers. Its main product is cheap fletton bricks of which it has a monopoly because of its exclusive access to the belt of

carboniferous clay that runs in an arc from the Humber to Dorset - from which flettons are made.

These bricks accounting for about 38 per cent of the total market have been hit hardest by the trend away from bricks to other basic materials in building.

Flettons are used in vast numbers as cheap facing bricks

while common building bricks are also produced by companies other than London Brick.

There will always be a market for flettons, both as a basic building material and for cheap facings, but there is much better potential in the more expensive, high quality facing brick which housebuilders like and architects specify.

It is here that the clue to London Brick's interest lies. Hanson owns Britain's second largest facing brickmaker, Butterley Building Products, a successful company which last year made pretax profits of nearly £6m.

Flettons may be at the bottom of the pile, marketed and made differently from other bricks, but it is accepted that they still determine the pricing structure for the entire industry.

The industrial and commercial logic of combining a fletton and non-fletton brickmaker is thus overwhelming.

Hanson could move into London Brick, and curb production to prevent any recurrence of oversupply, put a floor under levels where demand

outstripped supply and consequently prices and help the entire industry, including Butterley, to build up margins and achieve potentially dramatic improvements in profitability.

Long term production cutbacks at London Brick would in turn allow Hanson to realize substantial amounts of cash by selling the company's agricultural land bought originally for its clay deposits, but never likely to be used because of the falling market.

Hanson could move in and curb production

It is no wonder that Hanson has not preached this logic publicly. The industry believes that it is the sort of logic that guided London Brick's takeover bid for Istock Johnson, the largest non-fletton brickmaker.

But the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report which dealt with that bid fails to deal adequately with this possibility. The report is

remarkable only for its detailed breakdown of market shares in the industry and for exploring the precarious financial state of Istock Johnson when it agreed to the merger last Christmas.

The report says: "We have been told by both Istock and Butterley that they do not follow a price leader in the facing brick market but price independently according to production costs and market costs." As one industry source says dismissively, "they would say that, wouldn't they?"

London Brick won clearance from the commission to acquire Istock in August, but decided not to go ahead because it felt the company had become too expensive.

It probably also feared provoking Hanson into action by attempting itself what Buttery would dearly like to do: combine high-level fletton and non-fletton brick production.

Mr David Taylor, an investment analyst with stock broker Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, says: "London Brick opened Pandora's box when it bid for Istock by raising the possibility of structural changes in an industry which was thought barred from making them by the authorities. Now it cannot get it shut again."

Istock, whose marketing operation has a high reputation in the industry, has appeared and disappeared like a Cheshire cat over the last six months.

Redland, another big facing brick manufacturer, made a bid for Istock, but withdrew in the light of the commission reference. Instead it made a separate deal with Istock to take over its loss-making Netherlands offshoot.

London Brick may have dropped its bid for Istock but it has not abandoned its ambition to become a force in the non-fletton areas. It plans to do this by a combination of green field development and buying up some of the smaller brick makers, which together account for as much as 45 per cent of the facing brick market.

Among these, the obvious candidate for a bid is Nottingham Brick. For that company, however, London Brick could face competition from C H Beazer, a property developing and contracting group which has been trying to build a presence in brick making.

It bought Westbrick in 1981 and Bowater Crossley's three brickworks on Teesside last month. It also owns a 17 per cent stake in Blockley's, the Shropshire specialist brickmaker, and would almost certainly bid for it were the company not family-controlled.

Industrial notebook
Dithering over a flying start

Trade and Industry Ministers, notably Mr Norman Lamont, have been plunged further into a quandary by the decision of British Caledonian Airways, that bastion of free enterprise in British airline business, to place firm orders for seven A320 European airbuses.

The aeroplanes, it will be recalled, are to be the catalyst to bring the new Airbus venture to fruition. He also believes that the A320 does not fly, Airbus Industries will probably not produce another model and, like most of his counterparts, he dreads being dependent upon one or two American plane makers.

In any case, if the A320 fails to materialize, the BCal order can be switched elsewhere, and the company will still have its refurbished 1-11s in use up to the end of the decade.

The only other wholly new aircraft in the 150-seater class is Boeing's 7-7 which, while it remains a "paper aeroplane", has already cost the Americans \$50m to develop. Significantly, Boeing did not even attempt to sell the 7-7 to BCal during recent negotiations, but relied on the new version of the tried and trusted 737. Boeing, it seems, is not yet convinced that the 150-seater market is going to be big enough to justify the expenditure.

Meanwhile, the British Government has to ponder the same issues. With all prices stabilising, will a new, highly fuel-efficient but highly expensive airliner be in great demand this decade? Airbus Industries is yet to make a profit for its partners and is unlikely to do so until there is a significant order spree by the airlines.

The Government is planning to reach a decision by the end of the year, but there is no need to hurry. More prudent would be to give priority to the International Aero Engines project, in which Rolls-Royce has a 30 per cent stake, and would involve a similar £400m injection of launch aid.

Orders and options for the A320 now total 80. Another big order, say for another 20 aircraft, could tip the balance in favour of Boeing.

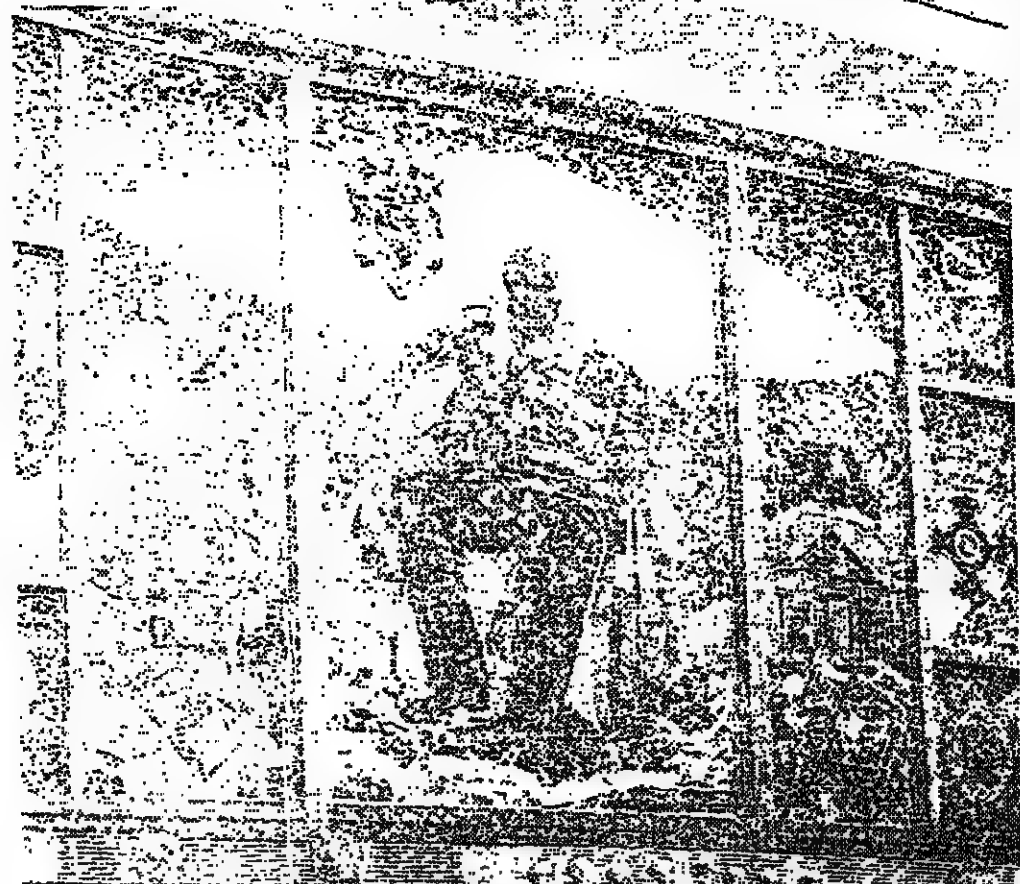
Until then, ministers should sit on their hands.

Edward Townsend

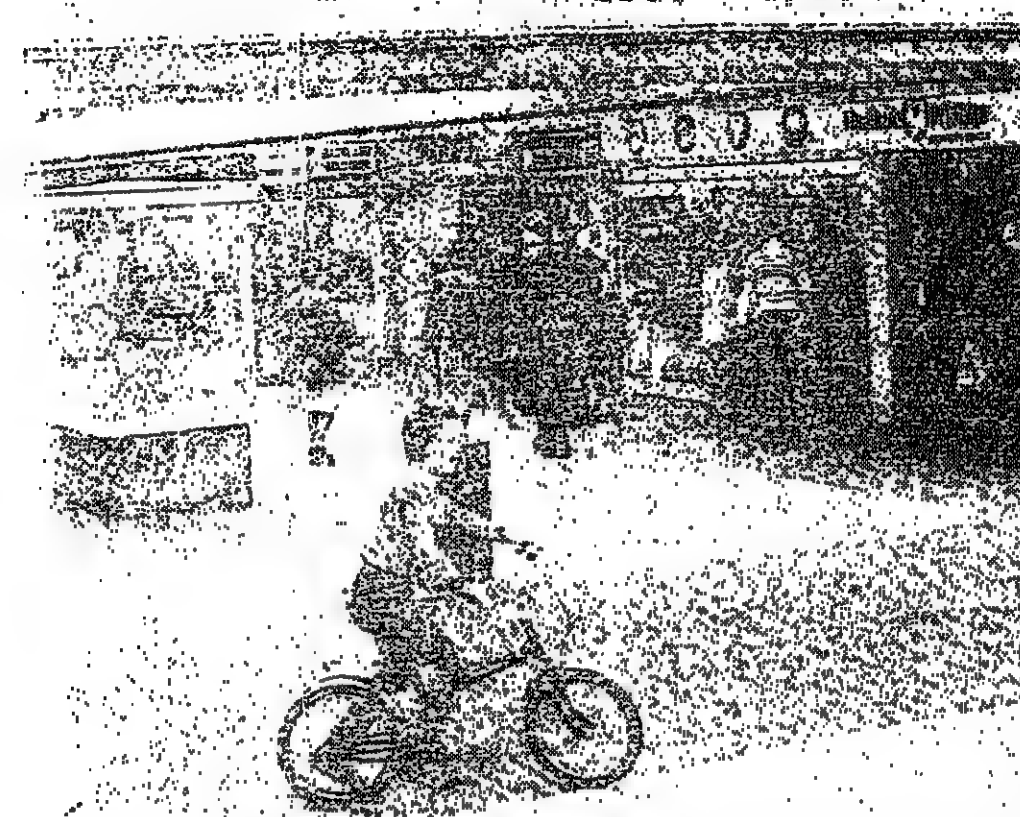
1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44	2044/45	2045/46	2046/47	2047/48	2048/49	2049/50	2050/51	2051/52	2052/53	2053/54	2054/55	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	2087/88	2088/89	2089/90	2090/91	2091/92	2092/93	2093/94	2094/95	2095/96	2096/97	2097/98	2098/99	2099/00	2100/01	2101/02	2102/03	2103/04	2104/05	2105/06	2106/07	2107/08	2108/09	2109/10	2110/11	2111/12	2112/13	2113/14	2114/15	2115/16	2116/17	2117/18	2118/19	2119/20	2120/21	2121/22	2122/23	2123/24	2124/25	2125/26	2126/27	2127/28	2128/29	2129/30	2130/31	2131/32	2132/33	2133/34	2134/35	2135/36	2136/37	2137/38	2138/39	2139/40	2140/41	2141/42	2142/43	2143/44	2144/45	2145/46	2146/47	2147/48	2148/49	2149/50	2150/51	2151/52	2152/53	2153/54	2154/55	2155/56	2156/57	2157/58	2158/59	2159/60	2160/61	2161/62	2162/63	2163/64	2164/65	2165/66	2166/67	2167/68	2168/69	2169/70	2170/71	2171/72	2172/73	2173/74	2174/75	2175/76	2176/77	2177/78	2178/79	2179/80	2180/81	2181/82	2182/83	2183/84	2184/85	2185/86	2186/87	2187/88	2188/89	2189/90	2190/91	2191/92	2192/93	2193/94	2194/95	2195/96	2196/97	2197/98	2198/99	2199/00	2200/01	2201/02	2202/03	2203/04	2204/05	2205/06	2206/07	2207/08	2208/09	2209/10	2210/11	2211/12	2212/13	2213/14	2214/15	2215/16	2216/17	2217/18	2218/19	2219/20	2220/21	2221/22	2222/23	2223/24	2224/25	2225/26	2226/27	2227/28	2228/29	2229/30	2230/31	2231/32	2232/33	2233/34	2234/35	2235/36	2236/37	2237/38	2238/39	2239/40	2240/41	2241/42	2242/43	2243/44	2244/45	2245/46	2246/47	2247/48	2248/49	2249/50	2250/51	2251/52	2252/53	2253/54	2254/55	2255/56	2256/57	2257/58	2258/59	2259/60	2260/61	2261/62	2262/63	2263/64	2264/65	2265/66	2266/67	2267/68	2268/69	2269/70	2270/71	2271/72	2272/73	2273/74	2274/75	2275/76	2276/77	2277/78	2278/79	2279/80	2280/81	2281/82	2282/83	2283/84	2284/85	2285/86	2286/87	2287/88	2288/89	2289/90	2290/91	2291/92	2292/93	2293/94	2294/95	2295/96	2296/97	2297/98	2298/99	2299/00	2300/01	2301/02	2302/03	2303/04	2304/05	2305/06	2306/07	2307/08	2308/09	2309/10	2310/11	2311/12	2312/13	2313/14	2314/15	2315/16	2316/17	2317/18	2318/19	2319/20	2320/21	2321/22	2322/23	2323/24	2324/25	2325/26	2326/27	2327/28	2328/29	2329/30	2330/31	2331/32	2332/33	2333/34	2334/35	2335/36	2336/37	2337/38	2338/39	2339/40	2340/41	2341/42	2342/43	2343/44	2344/45	2345/46	2346/47	2347/48	2348/49	2349/50	2350/51	2351/52	2352/53	2353/54	2354/55	2355/56	2356/57	2357/58	2358/59	2359/60	2360/61	2361/62	2362/63	2363/64	2364/65	2365/66	2366/67	2367/68	2368/69	2369/70	2370/71	2371/72	2372/73	2373/74	2374/75	2375/76	2376/77	2377/78	2378/79	2379/80	2380/81	2381/82	2382/83	2383/84	2384/85	2385/86	2386/87	2387/88	2388/89	2389/90	2390/91	2391/92	2392/93	2393/94	2394/95	2395/96	2396/97	2397/98	2398/99	2399/00	2400/01	2401/02	2402/03	2403/04	2404/05	2405/06	2406/07	2407/08	2408/09	2409/10	2410/11	2411/12	2412/13	2413/14	2414/15	2415/16	2416/17	2417/18	2418/19	2419/20	2420/21	2421/22	2422/23	2423/24	2424/25	2425/26	2426/27	2427/28	2428/29	2429/30	2430/31	2431/32	2432/33	2433/34	2434/35	2435/36	2436/37	2437/38	2438/39	2439/40	2440/41	2441/42	2442/43	2443/44	2444/45	2445/46	2446/47	2447/48	2448/49	2449/50	2450/51	2451/52	2452/53	2453/54	2454/55	2455/56	2456/57	2457/58	2458/59	2459/60	2460/61	2461/62	2462/63	2463/64	2464/65	2465/66	2466/67	2467/68	2468/69	2469/70	2470/71	2471/72	2472/73	2473/74	2474/75	2475/76	2476/77	2477/78	2478/79	2479/80	2480/81	2481/82	2482/83	2483/84	2484/85	2485/86	2486/87	2487/88	2488/89	2489/90	2490/91	2491/92	2492/93	2493/94	2494/95	2495/96	2496/97	2497/98	2498/99	2499/00	2500/01	2501/02	2502/03	2503/04	2504/05	2505/06	2506/07	2507/08	2508/09	2509/10	2510/11	2511/12	2512/13	2513/14	2514/15	2515/16	2516/17	2517/18	2518/19	2519/20	2520/21	2521/22	2522/23	2523/24	2524/25	2525/26	2526/27	2527/28	2528/29	2529/30	2530/31	2531/32	2532/33	2533/34	2534/35	2535/36	2536/37	2537/38	2538/39	2539/40	2540/41	2541/42	2542/43	2543/44	2544/45	2545/46	2546/47	2547/48	2548/49	2549/50	2550/51	2551/52	2552/53	2553/54	2554/55	2555/56	2556/57	2557/58	2558/59	2559/60	2560/61	2561/62	2562/63	2563/64	2564/65	2565/66	2566/67	2567/68	2568/69	2569/70	2570/71	2571/72	2572/73	2573/74	2574/75	2575/76	2576/77	2577/78	2578/79	2579/80	2580/81	2581/82	2582/83	2583/84	2584/85	2585/86	2586/87	2587/88	2588/89	2589/90	2590/91	2591/92	2592/93	2593/94	2594/95	2595/96	2596/97	2597/98	2598/99	2599/00	2600/01	2601/02	2602/03	2603/04	2604/05	2605/06	2606/07	2607/08	2608/09	2609/10	2610/11	2611/12	2612/13	2613/14	2614/15	2615/16	2616/17	2617/18	2618/19	2619/20	2620/21	2621/22	2622/23	2623/24	2624/25	2625/26	2626/27	2627/28	2628/29	2629/30	2630/31	2631/32	2632/33	2633/34	2634/35	2635/36	2636/37	2637/38	2638/39	2639/40	2640/41	2641/42	2642/43	2643/44	2644/45	2645/46	2646/47	2647/48	2648/49	2649/50	2650/51	2651/52	2652/53	2653/54	2654/55	2655/56	2656/57	2657/58	2658/59	2659/60	2660/61	2661/62	2662/63	2663/64	2664/65	2665/66	2666/67	2667/68	2668/69	2669/70	2670/71	2671/72	2672/73	2673/74	2674/75	2675/76	2676/77	2677/78	2678/79	2679/80	2680/81	2681/82	2682/83	2683/84	2684/85	2685/86	2686/87	2687/88	2688/89	2689/90	2690/91	2691/92	2692/93	2693/94	2694/95	2695/96	2696/97	2697/98	2698/99	2699/00	2700/01	2701/02	2702/03	2703/04	2704/05	2705/06	2706/07	2707/08	2708/09	2709/10	2710/11	2711/12	2712/13	2713/14	2714/15	2715/16	2716/17	2717/18	2718/19	2719/20	2720/21	2721/22	2722/23	2723/24	2724/25	2725/26	2726/27	2727/28	2728/29	2729/30	2730/31	2731/32	2732/33	2733/34	2734/35	2735/36	2736/37	2737/38	2738/39	2739/40	2740/41	2741/42	2742/43	2743/44	2744/45	2745/46	2746/47	2747/48	2748/49	2749/50	2750/51	2751/52	2752/53	2753/54	2754/55	2755/56	2756/57	2757/58	2758/59	2759/60	2760/61	2761/62	2762/63	2763/64	2764/65	2765/66	2766/67	2767/68	2768/69	2769/70	2770/71	2771/72	2772/73	2773/74	2774/75	2775/76	2776/77	2777/78	2778/79	2779/80	2780/81	2781/82	2782/83	2783/84	2784/85	2785/86	2786/87	2787/88	2788/89	2789/90	2790/91	2791/92	2792/93	2793/94	2794/95	2795/96	2796/97	2797/98	2798/99	2799/00	2800/01	2801/02	2802/03	2803/04	2804/05	2805/06	2806/07	2807/08	2808/09	2809/10	2810/11	2811/12	2812/13	2813/14	2814/15	2815/16	2816/17	2817/18	2818/19	2819/20	2820/21	2821/22	2822/23	2823/24	2824/25	2825/26	2826/27	2827/28	2828/29	2829/30	2830/31	2831/32	2832/33	2833/34	2834/35	2835/36	2836/37	2837/38	2838/39	2839/40	2840/41	2841/42	2842/43	2843/44	2844/45	2845/46	2846/47	2847/48	2848/49	2849/50	2850/51	2851/52	2852/53	2853/54	2854/55	2855/56	2856/57	2857/58	2858/59	2859/60	2860/61	2861/62	2862/63	2863/64	2864/65	2865/66	2866/67	2867/68	2868/69	2869/70	2870/71	2871/72	2872/73	2873/74	2874/75	2875/76	2876/77	2877/78	2878/79	2879/80	2880/81	2881/82	2882/83	2883/84	2884/85	2885/86	2886/87	2887/88	2888/89	2889/90	2890/91	2891/92	2892/93	2893/94	2894/95	2895/96	2896/97	2897/98	2898/99	2899/00	2900/01	2901/02	2902/03	2903/04	2904/05	2905/06	2906/07	2907/08	2908/09	2909/10	2910/11	2911/12	2912/13	2913/14	2914/15	2915/16	2916/17	2917/18	2918/19	2919/20	2920/21	2921/22	2922/23	2923/24	2924/25	2925/26	2926/27	2927/28	2928/29	2929/30	2930/31	2931/32	2932/33	2933/34	2934/35	2935/36	2936/37	2937/38	2938/39	2939/40	2940/41	2941/42	2942/43	2943/44	2944/45	2945/46	2946/47	2947/48	2948/49	2949/50	2950/51	2951/52	2952/53	2953/54	2954/55	2955/56	2956/57	2957/58	2958/59	2959/60	2960/61	2961/62	2962/63	2963/64	2964/65	2965/66	2966/67	2967/68	2968/69	2969/70	2970/71	2971/72	2972/73	2973/74	2974/75	2975/76	2976/77	2977/78	2978/79	2979/80	2980/81	2981/82	2982/83	2983/84	2984/85	2985/86	2986/87	2987/88	2988/89	2989/90	2990/91	2991/92	2992/93	2993/94	2994/95	2995/96	2996/97	2997/98	2998/99	2999/00	3000/01	3001/02	3002/03	3003/04	3004/05	3005/06	3006/07	3007/08	3008/09	3009/10	3010/11	3011/12	3012/13	3013/1
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------

Dudley

The metropolitan borough is in the heartland of the West Midlands—the Black Country. Arthur Osman reports on the fight for recovery from the recession.



WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
1874 - 1965



The proud, brooding figure of Winston Churchill flanked by Big Ben and other symbols in fine mosaics dominates the shopping precinct in Dudley. It speaks for the town's resilience as well.

The burden of history lies heavily on Dudley. But, beyond the old town, clustering at the foot of the mainly fourteenth century castle, which is conspicuous for miles on its hill above the chimneys and urban clutter, an industrial and small ecological renaissance is gathering pace.

As the senior town of the Black Country, Dudley is seeking to regain its pre-eminence and prosperity of a century ago with vigorous efforts in job creation. At the same time, it is starting to repair 200 years of industrial ravages to its landscape, a task important to its self-esteem.

Queen Victoria is said to have ordered her carriage blinds to be lowered as the royal train passed the industrial squalor of the town, from which the iron sinews of her Empire were being shaped.

At about the same time, the prestigious *Edinburgh Review*, in a note on the town, said: "The very ground seems on fire, like the representations of Pandemonium in an old edition of *Paradise Lost*."

A few forged fortunes from the blazing furnaces among the wretched homes of the poor, the pit banks and the engine houses. There was no discrimination when hovel or house sank into old mine workings. As many a local graveyard shows, cholera decimated at random.

A kinder, more recent evaluation said it was surprising that an industrial town such as Dudley had saved so much from the past, yet indicated so much for the future. This despite the stern face presented by the numerous non-conformist Black Country chapels,

which seem to glower and growl with disapproval at every turn. But, despite its harsh past, Dudley today has a good deal of charm and its people much warmth. This is also true of the towns that the Metropolitan Borough now embraces, such as Stourbridge, Halesowen and Brierley Hill, covering an area of about 38 square miles with a population around 300,000.

Historically, Dudley's industrial fortunes were founded on mineral resources. It had rich deposits of ironstone, limestone, coal and fireclay. They gave birth to iron-smelting and metal-working industries, notably chain-making, and the cottage industry of nail-making. In direct contrast, it is also the home of world-famous lead crystal manufacturers such as Royal Brierley, Stuart Crystal, Thomas Webb and Sons and Webb Corbett.

From metals to plastics

While considerable diversification has taken place since 1945, metal-based industries still play their part in Dudley's economy. There are more than 90 companies engaged in producing ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and over 200 involved in various sectors of metal goods manufacturing.

Engineering is also important, with firms supplying the automotive industry with components, accessories and other equipment.

Inevitably, Dudley's economic and productive base has extended over the years far beyond metals and engineering. It now includes textiles, plastics, chemicals, electronics and a



wide range of service industry equipment.

In the West Midlands' economic crash, the borough has been devastated by unemployment, which has varied in the space of the last six months from 18.8 per cent to 17.45 per cent, representing a total of 28,281. The workforce of 91,816 males and 56,371 females comprises 53 per cent skilled workers, 22 per cent semi and unskilled, 20 per cent professional and managerial, and 5 per cent others.

Jack Bruce-Gardyne, writing in *The Times* on Sept. 14, said: "The first priority now is what to do about the most embattled of the West Midlands' areas."

Dudley is well aware of that particular problem. Its unemployment rate compares with 14 per cent in Scotland, which is an assisted area, but neither Dudley nor the West Midlands are included in that privileged category.

This leaves Dudley at a positive disadvantage, with only one financial carrot to tempt prospective developers and investors — its Enterprise Zone, which has been slow to take off in its two years' existence. Even allowing for

DUDLEY FACTS

Population: 296,400 persons
unemployed: 49,256 (16.3 per cent) (July 1983)
: 35,865 males
: 13,391 females
Members of Parliament:
Dudley East, Dr John Gilbert
(Lab) Dudley West, John G. Blackburn (Cons)

that, Dudley was excluded in this year's inner city help and, together with Solihull, did not receive funds.

The Enterprise Zone cannot hope to compete with assisted area status and regional development grants. Dudley's Industrial Development Unit has had hundreds of enquiries from people contemplating setting up business.

But the crunch comes with financial assistance. Immediately it becomes apparent that the Enterprise Zone is the beginning and end of Dudley's financial inducements, an enquiry is often taken no further.

Keith Duesbury, Dudley's Industrial Information Officer, said that the appointment of John Butcher as Minister with special responsibilities for the region, the setting up of an innovation team at the Department of Industry regional office and additional funding under the Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme must be a step forward.

As assisted area status seems unlikely, so Dudley is looking elsewhere for renewed prosperity. It is pressing for EEC funding, an extension of its parameter possibly making the borough eligible for aid.

In Government support, it did less well than others, which reflected low spending and high efficiency over a number of years. This year, it is receiving £107 per head of population in Block Grant, compared with an average for Metro districts of £182.

John Muirchill, the council's chief executive, said: "It can be argued that Dudley is receiving less support for its services from national taxation through Government grants than it really deserves. The authority is working hard to ensure that the people of Dudley are treated more fairly."

Rolling out the bottles

The visitor, despite all this, will find it a cheerful town. Many of its public houses are a true reminder of more civilized days, and five independent small breweries still produce beers of character and distinction in the borough.

"Ma" Pardoe, Simpkins, Batham and Holden are names that have earned respect for the quality of their ales, just as houses like the Vine, Brierley Hill, popularly known as the Bull and Bladder, or Mrs Pardoe's Old Swan at Netherton are places of enormous appeal.

There is the Glynne Arms, or "Crooked House", which leans at an alarming angle through mining subsidence (bottles roll uphill and customers stagger when sober), where Edward VIII when Prince of Wales enjoyed a pint as a contrast to perjury. It is pressing for EEC funding, an extension of its parameter possibly making the borough eligible for aid.

The Black Country shows its vigour

Dudley's Enterprise Zone (EZ) came into being in July 1981. For the next 10 years it will provide the premier industrial development opportunity for the area and, it is hoped, between 5,000 and 10,000 new jobs. The zone originally extended over 540 acres, and two months ago Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, announced an extension of 105 acres covering the redundant Round Oak Steelworks site.

It is a site where industrial regeneration is seen to be happening with the extensive dismantling of obsolescent buildings, the massive movement of earthworks for land

ENTERPRISE ZONE

stabilization, road improvements and the new industrial estates, parts of which are operating with increasing success. The Round Oak closure, with the heavy loss of 1,300 jobs, was a profound shock to Dudley. The decision to incorporate the site and thus sweep away the legacy of the past was seen as an expression of faith in the ability of the people of the Black Country, the cradle of the first industrial revolution, to show once again the vigour and

enterprise needed to restore its industrial fortunes.

The EZ has not had an easy passage but has survived some well-aimed sniping to reach a point where it has created 450 jobs by the end of its second year.

Dudley's is the only EZ with all land within private ownership. This has put it into the sights of the Labour leaders of West Midlands County Council, who have been among its fiercest critics.

The general line of attack is that the spending of vast sums of taxpayer's money on giving firms a rates "holiday" offers no solutions to the real problems of

the region, which, it is said, is not a recessionary one but the decline of its traditional industry. It was said that the net increase of four jobs in the Dudley EZ in its first year had cost £909,000 in lost rates and had only attracted 26 firms employing 193 people.

But Roger Latham, economist and head of Dudley's Industrial Development Unit, says the signs of progress were good. Employment had held steady and the 400 plus jobs created after two years had been through firms expanding or by new companies setting up. Mucklow's Enterprise trading estate was more than 60 per

cent occupied and Glynweds, occupation of 90,000 sq ft at Peartree Lane was also encouraging.

Jack Edmonds, leader of the council, has admitted that the zone has "been extremely slow to fire up". If it had not been for the efforts of developers such as Mucklows and Glynweds, operations would have been at a standstill.

What is now seen as a crucial turning point came in April this year with the purchase of the Round Oak site by the galvanic Richardson twins from neighbouring Oldbury, men who are

Continued on Page 19

Developing Businessmen — meet the Development Businessmen

The most difficult thing about relocating your business is locating the right people to help you. That's why Dudley is offering you the chance to talk straight to the people who matter — the Owners. They're developing our Enterprise Zone, and they're ready to meet the needs of your developing business.



Don Richardson — Managing Director
Richardsons Developments

Richardsons Developments

Dudley Enterprise Zone's largest land-owner offers 200+ acres of factories, warehouses, retail, commercial. Sale or lease E.g. Modern prestige air conditioned office block 25,000sq.ft on four floors. Available now.



Trevor Barnes — Managing Director
Glynwood Properties Ltd.

PEARTREE INDUSTRIAL PARK

A development by Glynwood Properties Ltd.
Units from 5,220sq.ft to 24,412sq.ft for immediate occupation. A further 12 acres ready for further development on a sale or lease basis.

Come and put your questions to them in London, this October. They've got all the answers. For more details, phone our information office now. Your enquiry will be rushed to the Development Team, who will send you your invitation.



Phone Dudley (0384) 232807



The modern town that clings to its past

AMENITIES

Dudley has easy access to the M1, M5 and M6 motorways and its location at the heart of England provides fast and easy communications with the surrounding area and other commercial centres.

The council's Highways and Planning Committee is responsible for the maintenance of almost 500 miles of road on behalf of the West Midlands County Council and provides nearly 8,000 car spaces in 100 car parks.

The West Midlands region of the Confederation of British Industry recently urged that the long delayed "Black Country Route" linking the A4123 to the M6 at Bentley at a cost of £26m was a project which must be started as soon as possible to help industrial regeneration.

British Rail has stations at Cosley, Dudley Port, Stourbridge Junction, Lye, Cradley and Old Hill. Future upgrading of the Inter-City track between Wolverhampton, Birmingham and London, improvement of rolling stock and the opening of an Inter-City station at Oldbury about four miles away, should bring an increase in Black Country passengers and a substantial cut in journey time. Dudley has a colourful and busy market six days a week. There are three pedestrian shopping areas and all the major multiples are presented together with smaller "character" shops. Stourbridge and Helesowen are the two other principle shopping areas and, as in Dudley, investments by the public and private sector has resulted in new developments with an increasing variety of high quality shops and stores.

A wide range of housing

Dudley can offer a wide range of housing for sale or to rent, with styles ranging from the modern executive family house to the traditional country cottage. Housing developments include attractively landscaped modern family housing estates and charming older village communities situated in the borough or set in the surrounding countryside.

Schools are organized under the comprehensive system. More than 50,000 pupils are in full time education in primary and secondary schools and 35,000 people are involved in some form of further education. Almost 76 per cent of the council's net expenditure is



A family walk-about against animal silhouettes in Dudley zoo, which was opened in 1937 in the castle grounds



Visitors and friends in Saltwell's nature centre, part of Dudley's project for urban renaissance

operates in the Stourbridge area and there are plans to set up a tertiary college. There are a number of independent schools of repute within easy reach of Dudley and there are three colleges of education, a number of community colleges, evening institutes based in secondary schools, plus two polytechnics and two universities within 12 miles of the town.

To most people in the Midlands, Dudley is synonymous with its zoo which was opened in 1937 in the castle grounds. It used old limestone workings as open air pits for the animals and introduced sea lions into the castle moat. The council bought the zoo in 1980 and it is now run as a recreational and educational amenity for the benefit of residents and visitors.

Parks and open spaces abound in the borough and one of the most fascinating is the Wren's Nest National nature reserve. It is internationally known as a classic geological exposure of the Upper Silurian limestones. The limestone was excavated and burnt in kilns for building and agriculture from the early seventeenth century and from the eighteenth century as a flux in ironmaking. It also yielded well over 300 species of fossil fauna. Quarrymen found trilobites in such quantities that it became known as the "Dudley Locust" and subsequently appeared on the town's coat of arms.

Quarrying ended about 60 years ago and in 1956 the

borough and Nature Conservancy established the nature reserve now covering 74 acres. It is not only a geological feature but a monument to the Industrial Revolution. Some areas and huge caverns are unstable but there are geological trail guides to help visitors. The Dudley Canal tunnel is an historic and unique feature of the British canal system. It was originally completed to connect the Birmingham canal to the Staffs and Worcester. Unlike other tunnels it was part

HOUSE PRICES
Average prices for property are £7,000 to £15,000 for a two/ three bedroom terrace; £12,500 to £27,000 for a three/four bedroom semi-detached; £23,000 to £40,000 for a three bedroom detached; £40,000 to £50,000 for a four bedroom luxury detached.

of the system built to move the limestone from the mines of Wren's Nest. The tunnel fell into disuse when mining ceased but was reopened in 1973. The Dudley Canal Trust runs trips through the tunnel using the only electrically powered narrow boat in the country. Other canal features in the borough are the Delph locks at Brierley Hill known as the "Nine Locks" - although there are only eight because of rebuilding in the last century - which are impressive as they climb the hill. At one end of the Dudley

Tunnel is one of Britain's most stimulating museums. On a 26-acre site next to the castle hill a complete village is being reconstructed with a careful selection of buildings and equipment capturing the special cultural character of the Black Country. Regular demonstrations of old crafts and skills are given. The village stands between the Dudley Canal and a canal arm to the 200-year old limekilns which still dominate the site. Two bridges connect the village to the mainland; the cast iron Broad Street bridge brought from Wolverhampton and an unusual lifting bridge from the Great Western Railway canal basin at Tipton.

All the buildings have been carefully dismantled and brought to the site for painstaking rebuilding. There is a house from Victorian times, with period furnishings and complete with brew-house and chainshops in the back garden; a replica of a chemist shop and the 1837 "providence" Methodist church from Darby Hand. The Bottle and Glass pub from Brierley Hill now serves visitors rather than the chainmakers, miners and glassworkers of earlier times. Broadfield House, a late Georgian mansion at Kingswinford was opened three years ago as a glass museum. It has brought together for the first time the Brierley Hill and Stourbridge glass collections. The district has been famous for glass making for nearly 400 years and is now the centre of Britain's fine crystal glass trade.

What will happen to the land?

ECOLOGY

The first local nature reserve to be declared in the county of the West Midlands was in the Blackbrook Valley, Netherton, as a contribution to the European campaign for urban renaissance. Dudley has the highest acreage at 1,428 of derelict land in the county and the valley renewal project is seen as being closely linked with the adjacent enterprise zone in the local authority's efforts to pursue a balanced approach on regeneration and enhancement of the urban environment.

Dudley has been designated as a derelict land clearance area and attracts a 100 per cent capital grant from the Government. The main participants in the project which got underway in 1980, with the nature reserve declaration in September 1981, are the council, the Nature Conservancy Council and Landscape Institute.

At the outset, various agencies were looking for a suitable area with environmental problems which would benefit from the use of the best techniques for regeneration, improvements and community involvement and in May 1981 came the formal launch of the project.

Mining rights

It was at that point that one of the most contentious matters, still very much alive today, began to emerge. Rumours began circulating which have since become fact, that Grace, Countess of Dudley proposed to exercise her mining rights and open cast for coal around Dudley's Clayfield area of the valley. Her application for planning consent is now before the Labour-controlled county council in the face of considerable local opposition. There is resentment that a family that prospered so mightily from coal in the last century is still apparently able to pursue a right of seignior in the late twentieth century.

Part of the Claypit was notified as a site of special



The Richardson twins Roy and Donald in the mould of the great Black Country entrepreneurs

scientific interest nearly 30 years ago. The large disused quarry shows a 100ft section of the middle coal measures from the base - resting on the Silurian - to above the thick coal. It is valuable for teaching geology and in addition the area is scenically impressive and biologically rich.

The major part of Saltwells Wood, the heart of the nature reserve, was planted in 1795. It is primarily an oak, birch, holly woodland with other species including lime, beech and poplar and some intrusion of sycamore. The stream valleys have a profusion of plant and insect life.

In the Claypit area young woodland and scrub have recolonized the old excavation. The area is rich in invertebrates and the pit attracts a wide range of birds, including the green woodpecker, which is rare in urban areas.

To the south and east the area was affected by small scale coal mining. However recolonization by oak, ash, hawthorn and sycamore has taken place with woodland flora developing, providing an interesting comparison with Saltwells Wood.

This year surveying and monitoring is being pursued as a matter of priority. But new guidelines adopted by the Department of the Environment on priorities for derelict land schemes place emphasis on joint public-private sector schemes making land available for industry or housing. With

public open space schemes being given a low priority, the project is continuing without the benefits of the derelict land grants. Environmental conservation and improvement is concentrating even more on the involvement of people rather than the provision of financial resources to carry out works.

The project covers an area of 363 acres, and has set itself five main aims:

- to conserve and enhance the existing landscape and drainage of the valley;
 - to minimize the impact of development and redevelopment on the ecology of the valley by identifying and protecting areas of special natural importance and by taking ecological principles into account design and management in the valley as a whole;
 - to ensure that management proposals for the valley are defined in the context of the design of landscape treatments;
 - to encourage the use of the areas as an educational resource;
 - to use the landscaping, survey and environmental monitoring work in the valley as a vehicle for increasing community involvement in decision making, self-help and long-term management.
- Future aims include bringing into public ownership land that is privately owned but earmarked for public open space and to establish the appointment of wardens on a more permanent basis.

Industrial Premises LCP Present 'The Total Package'

FREE Building Maintenance The main structure is maintained throughout the lease and regularly decorated.	FREE Insurance All buildings are insured against fire, storm, tempest, riot and civil commotion.
FREE Maintenance of Common Areas All estates are landscaped and roadways well maintained.	FREE Security Regular patrols each night, seven days a week, with extra patrols at weekends and bank holidays.

LCP Properties Ltd
Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford
West Midlands DY6 7NA
Tel: Kingswinford (0584) 53612
Telex: 339114

The right way.
LCP Properties for Factories, Warehouses, and offices at Pensnett, Stourbridge, Willenhall, Edgbaston and Wednesbury.

Top Brass

High quality light engineering components in brass and steel for the gas distribution and automotive industries. Gas controls include valves, cocks and appliance control taps for natural gas and cylinder gases such as oxygen, carbon dioxide and liquefied petroleum gas. Automotive products include synchromesh rings, brake fittings, battery terminals and fabricated pipe work.

Ewatts is part of Delta Group plc which provides electrical equipment, fluid controls, metals, and services to the resource industries, world-wide.

EWARTS

Ewatts Limited **DELTA**

PO Box 5, Dudley, W. Midlands, DY1 4RH.

**Birmingham
Bristol
Glasgow
Leeds
Manchester
Milton Keynes**

and from December

**HERRINGSHAW
STEEL SERVICES
BILSTON**

another service centre for Britain's leading range of black and bright mild carbon & alloy steel bars

Head Office: Herringshaw Steel Services, Arley Road, Salsley, Birmingham
Telephone: 021 327 3511, Telex: 338261

A Division of British Steel Corporation Ltd., a subsidiary of British Steel Corporation

THOMAS WEBB CRYSTAL
Craftsmen in Fine Crystal Since 1840

Specialists in Personalised Crystal

We are able to personalise our product to the requirements of your Company for use in your Boardroom, Dining Room or Chairman's Office.

Thomas Webb Crystal is the ideal gift for business, special or commemorative occasion.

If you would like to explore these possibilities contact JANE ELVIN at Thomas Webb Crystal, Dennis Hall, King William Street, Ambleside, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 4EZ.
Telephone: (05843) 2521.

The Black Country

Richardsons, who have already sold off 12 acres of the Round Oak land for a new steel freight terminal which will create over 100 jobs by early next year.

Donald Richardson accepts that the industrial estate will never employ the thousands who worked at the old Round Oak plant when it was in full production. Nor does he see enterprise zones as the complete answer to recession, but regards them as offering a new opportunity for local companies which should be seized. His philosophy is: "There is no room these days for great acts of philanthropy. But by creating opportunities we can alleviate the job situation and we also prosper. We have a vested interest in the area's success."

Another venture by the council in association with LCP, a large estate developer, is also proving its worth. The enterprise workshops on the Pensnett trading estate were designed specifically to cater for small businesses setting up for the first time. Two phases have been undertaken: the first have already been fully let. The Enterprise workshops provide two important benefits for tenants: a monthly licence giving greater flexibility than the traditional lease, and rental that includes local authority rates, water, rates, heating, insurance, security, service, maintenance and waste disposal service.

In another sector, the council

company has tripled turnover, and profitability is running 30 per cent ahead of last year's level. It has a £300,000 export target to Europe, the Middle East and Australia. The programme involves expenditure of nearly £300,000 on future investments in buildings and new production facilities.

Dudley will have a new spur to endeavour as the result of last month's announcement that the Government had agreed in principle for yet another industrial estate in the Black Country.

It was thought that the 100-acre site, probably in the Wednesbury area about five miles from Dudley, could create up to 3,000 jobs under a £25m additional package of support for the West Midlands. The location of a site had been in the hands of the English Industrial Estates Corporation which has Government support. One prime site that was identifiable is the redundant Patent Shaft steelworks which closed in 1980 with the loss of 1,500 jobs. The Bilston steelworks site was thought to be less acceptable because of its division by a main railway line and a canal.

Mr Donald Richardson is happy with the Government's plan saying that the Black Country already had a strong selection of privately run estates. He said: "The public sector should watch what it is doing because it could inhibit private sector growth. If anything fresh investment should come from the institutions such as pension funds and insurance."

FOOTBALL: VICTORY EARNS REPRIEVE FOR THE PRESENT THAT COULD BE DEFEAT FOR THE FUTURE

Robson must rebuild now

At 1.25 on Thursday morning, while the customs and baggage men at Luton Airport shuffled their feet impatiently in their wish to get home, Bobby Robson, manager of the hour, stood gazing into the future of his uncertain England team for the benefit of those of us scribbles still moderately lucid on the way back from Budapest.

There were noises off from his international committee chairman, muttering with a stage whisper, "I hope there aren't any more questions," but Robson was immune to such didactic urgency as he reflected on an evening victory over tepid Hungary which neither wholly rescues our European Championship prospects nor resolves the selection dilemmas that attend every manager.

With an air of optimism which was reasonable, but built on what seems to me a slightly false basis, Robson suggested that the victory had deferred the extent of the rebuilding which he had believed a defeat would make essential. Having watched a videotape of the loss to Denmark, he had concluded "We were in some ways worse than I had thought."

A realistic view of Hungary's performance came from Ron Greenwood, who commented when someone mentioned that few teams besides England had twice won in Hungary, that there would indeed be plenty more "if they keep playing like that". My opinion is that Robson should take no notice whatever of this result in planning for the World Cup, whether or not unexpected results find England scraping into the European finals.

When asked, at the beginning of their careers as international managers, whether the World Cup ought to be the main objective rather than the European Championship, both Greenwood and, last season, Robson denied that this was desirable, or possible, because a team needs "results" for the benefit of public confidence.

Since an international team nowadays almost never plays anything but competitive matches, this leads managers to conclude that every match matters, that none is suitable for proper experiment. This does not make sense.

Robson said at Luton that the extra training period provided by the cancellation of League fixtures last weekend had been of significant value, removing tension and producing a club atmosphere. That is the simple truth: the chasm between our Football League teams which win European trophies and the national side is the result of nothing more than the difference in training opportunities. With or without this England will only rediscover a team as efficient as those of Sir Alf Ramsey, pre-1972 when there is a Ramsey, settled selection.

Therefore Robson should now decide to abandon any lingering European Championship ambitions and let fortune be that competition take its own course, using the three weeks build for the World Cup, starting against Luxembourg, in November. This means, it must be said, some hard decisions.

The priority has to be to develop and mature two or three forwards who will regularly score goals, a quality which has been almost absent since the days of Channon and Keegan in Don Revie's early days. So Mariner, White and Bissett all of whose first touch is too erratic for forward play, together with a few more free forwards, would have to go. Francis, likely to be too old by 1986, should be kept as standby in case new ones do not emerge.

At present, the choice lies among the younger players such as Regis, Barnes, Walsh, Keegan, and Stein, possibly, Woodcock. Given the 25 or so matches - that is all - available before the World Cup finals in Mexico, two or three of these men could become as efficient international forwards.

Their character will be as important as ability, as it was with Roger Hunt in 1966. Only by making such clear-cut decisions now, together with a few more free forwards, will Robson find a team with a real chance.

The same principle must apply to the defensive players. Develop them slowly, but if they are already regular first division players, then it is not too early for the international test. That argument must apply to Callaghan, Greig, Cantel, Walsh and Stein. The time for change is now.

David Miller



The pessimist and the optimist: Greenwood (left) has little of the hope that Robson has.

England's response to manager's threat may have come too late

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The sword of Damocles hung over the international careers of some England individuals in Hungary, that there would indeed be plenty more "if they keep playing like that". My opinion is that Robson should take no notice whatever of this result in planning for the World Cup, whether or not unexpected results find England scraping into the European finals.

When asked, at the beginning of their careers as international managers, whether the World Cup ought to be the main objective rather than the European Championship, both Greenwood and, last season, Robson denied that this was desirable, or possible, because a team needs "results" for the benefit of public confidence.

Since an international team nowadays almost never plays anything but competitive matches, this leads managers to conclude that every match matters, that none is suitable for proper experiment. This does not make sense.

Robson said at Luton that the extra training period provided by the cancellation of League fixtures last weekend had been of significant value, removing tension and producing a club atmosphere. That is the simple truth: the chasm between our Football League teams which win European trophies and the national side is the result of nothing more than the difference in training opportunities. With or without this England will only rediscover a team as efficient as those of Sir Alf Ramsey, pre-1972 when there is a Ramsey, settled selection.

Therefore Robson should now decide to abandon any lingering European Championship ambitions and let fortune be that competition take its own course, using the three weeks build for the World Cup, starting against Luxembourg, in November. This means, it must be said, some hard decisions.

The priority has to be to develop and mature two or three forwards who will regularly score goals, a quality which has been almost absent since the days of Channon and Keegan in Don Revie's early days. So Mariner, White and Bissett all of whose first touch is too erratic for forward play, together with a few more free forwards, would have to go. Francis, likely to be too old by 1986, should be kept as standby in case new ones do not emerge.

At present, the choice lies among the younger players such as Regis, Barnes, Walsh, Keegan, and Stein, possibly, Woodcock. Given the 25 or so matches - that is all - available before the World Cup finals in Mexico, two or three of these men could become as efficient international forwards.

Their character will be as important as ability, as it was with Roger Hunt in 1966. Only by making such clear-cut decisions now, together with a few more free forwards, will Robson find a team with a real chance.

The same principle must apply to the defensive players. Develop them slowly, but if they are already regular first division players, then it is not too early for the international test. That argument must apply to Callaghan, Greig, Cantel, Walsh and Stein. The time for change is now.

The sword of Damocles hung over the international careers of some England individuals in Hungary, that there would indeed be plenty more "if they keep playing like that". My opinion is that Robson should take no notice whatever of this result in planning for the World Cup, whether or not unexpected results find England scraping into the European finals.

When asked, at the beginning of their careers as international managers, whether the World Cup ought to be the main objective rather than the European Championship, both Greenwood and, last season, Robson denied that this was desirable, or possible, because a team needs "results" for the benefit of public confidence.

Since an international team nowadays almost never plays anything but competitive matches, this leads managers to conclude that every match matters, that none is suitable for proper experiment. This does not make sense.

Robson said at Luton that the extra training period provided by the cancellation of League fixtures last weekend had been of significant value, removing tension and producing a club atmosphere. That is the simple truth: the chasm between our Football League teams which win European trophies and the national side is the result of nothing more than the difference in training opportunities. With or without this England will only rediscover a team as efficient as those of Sir Alf Ramsey, pre-1972 when there is a Ramsey, settled selection.

Therefore Robson should now decide to abandon any lingering European Championship ambitions and let fortune be that competition take its own course, using the three weeks build for the World Cup, starting against Luxembourg, in November. This means, it must be said, some hard decisions.

The priority has to be to develop and mature two or three forwards who will regularly score goals, a quality which has been almost absent since the days of Channon and Keegan in Don Revie's early days. So Mariner, White and Bissett all of whose first touch is too erratic for forward play, together with a few more free forwards, would have to go. Francis, likely to be too old by 1986, should be kept as standby in case new ones do not emerge.

At present, the choice lies among the younger players such as Regis, Barnes, Walsh, Keegan, and Stein, possibly, Woodcock. Given the 25 or so matches - that is all - available before the World Cup finals in Mexico, two or three of these men could become as efficient international forwards.

Their character will be as important as ability, as it was with Roger Hunt in 1966. Only by making such clear-cut decisions now, together with a few more free forwards, will Robson find a team with a real chance.

The same principle must apply to the defensive players. Develop them slowly, but if they are already regular first division players, then it is not too early for the international test. That argument must apply to Callaghan, Greig, Cantel, Walsh and Stein. The time for change is now.

Irish may tour US

Northern Ireland, beaten 1-0 in Turkey, will attempt to replenish their dwindling coffers with a tour of the United States. The tour, which will be led by manager Harry Cavan, is scheduled to start in November and will include matches against the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Cavan, who has been in charge since the death of Billy Bingham, is looking for a way to improve the team's financial situation. The tour is expected to be a success, with the team likely to attract large crowds in the US.

Hand's job at risk

The two major casualties of the Republic of Ireland's 3-3 defeat by Holland in the European Championship game in Dublin on Wednesday could be Eoin Hand, the manager, and Tony Greally, the captain. Hand's job is under threat due to the team's poor performance, and Greally's position as captain is also in jeopardy. The team's defeat has led to widespread criticism, and it is expected that the FA will be looking for a change in management.

Scotland fail to resolve Stein's great dilemma

As always, Jock Stein looked on the bright side. "At least," he said, after the 1-1 draw with Belgium in the European Championship qualifying match, "we are progressing with the pattern laid down and it was a good exercise against a team of the calibre of Belgium." The Scotland manager, however, must have realised that there is a long way to go to match not only the crafty Belgians, now among the favourites to win the European Championship in France, but the other elite sides for rhythm, strength and understanding. Only then will Scotland have the slightest pretence to becoming a power again in international football. It must be conceded that Scotland will be better balanced, more fluent,

Success in system built for others

By Simon O'Hagan

The presence of one of the "minor" home nations in the finals of a major tournament gives a particular pleasure. They become touchingly identifiable, a footballing version of the small man, surviving and then triumphing in a system built round conglomerates.

In recent years Scotland and Northern Ireland have captured the domestic imagination in this way. Now Wales are displaying the kind of qualities which, given a setting like next year's European Championship finals, could find us all looking up at that forgotten ancestor in Llanelli.

There is no doubt that if Wales maintain the form which earned them their 5-0 win over Romania in Wednesday's "friendly" at Wrexham they will reach France. Even if they lose in Bulgaria on November 16, victory in their last qualifying game, at home to Yugoslavia on December 2, would be enough.

Ian Rush, with his two goals on Wednesday, has assumed a role of almost dynamic significance: his level of skill gives a team of traditionally undistinguished players a touch of world class. The "work-ers" are still there, of course, and so they need to be. Fyfe and Thomas in midfield, now joined by the stylishly composed Vaughan.

James and Jack are playing to the top of their form, and with fluidity, not just industry, as a hallmark of the side, it is hard to see how Nicholas, dropped on Wednesday and surrendering the captaincy to Fyfe in the process, can retain his place. Perhaps his projected return to Crystal Palace from Arsenal, will give him peace of mind and the opportunity to make a fresh start.

The Romanians, meanwhile, could not have looked less like a side at the head of their European qualifying group. On the one hand they are credit for demolishing a team of such standing on the other they could bear in mind Romania's experimental attitude, of which the use of all five substitutes was the most obvious manifestation.

Group three

W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Denmark	4	0	1	11	4
England	3	1	2	10	7
Hungary	2	2	2	8	6
Luxembourg	0	3	5	3	0

Group four

W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	0	1	11	4
Yugoslavia	3	1	2	10	7
Norway	2	2	2	8	6
Belgium	0	3	5	3	0

Aston Villa deficit of nearly £2m

The year after winning the European Cup, Aston Villa lost over £200,000 and now have an overall deficit of just under £2m. The club's financial problems are a result of poor management and a lack of investment in the team. The club's owner, Peter Jones, has been criticized for his handling of the club's finances, and it is expected that the club will be looking for a change in ownership.

QPR's new pitch

Queen's Park Rangers are likely to replace their artificial pitch with a natural grass pitch. The club's board has approved the plan, and it is expected that the new pitch will be completed by the start of the next season. The new pitch is expected to improve the quality of the team's play and attract more fans to the stadium.

Mrs Podger breaks her leanest spell

By Richard Eaton

Sally Podger, the former England number one, who had been getting desperate at her recent lack of success, yesterday earned herself a marvellous chance of unexpectedly reaching the final of the Masters invitation event, sponsored by Famous Grouse, at the Spectrum Arena, Warrington.

Mrs Podger, who returned with one solitary singles win for all her efforts on an arduous trip to the Far East, suddenly conjured a 12-11, 3-11, 11-3 success against Helen Troke, the 18-year-old new England number one, who is currently stuck with a whole heap of burdensome labels, from prodigy to supergirl to world-beater. That is, perhaps, the inevitable price of being England's most promising player since the former world number one Gillian Gilks in the late seventies.

Conjured is the word for Mrs Podger's win. To her indeed it must have seemed like magic. She had considered taking advice from the England manager Chris Chapple to take a break from competition to get out of her dreadful run of losses. "I was afraid that they were beginning to affect her confidence," he explained, Mrs Podger added, "It's only now after this that I have really decided that I will go on."

It was the first time she had played Miss Troke since losing to her in the Commonwealth Games final just over a year ago. She had, however, the possible advantage of knowing her opponent well, having been her regular practice partner in Hampshire, until returning after marriage to the badminton backwaters of Guernsey.

She was, therefore, able to read the signs quickly when Miss Troke, looking a little travel-weary, after her efforts in the heat of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Korea, began to stray

from her usual consistency. To give a character like the determined Mrs Podger even half a chance at any time is extremely dangerous. On this occasion it took only moments for her to sense the chance of a fine win. After that the whole psychology of the match had altered.

From 5-9 down, the Guernsey woman produced three outstanding drop shot winners and even though she had a game point against her at 8-10, her self confidence had returned sufficiently for her to seek the game with a smash to reach 11-11 and then another smash followed by a triumphant kill at the net.

The second game was more of what we had expected from a player like Miss Troke who is currently leading the grand prix points table, but in the third she was no longer herself, frequently clearing out, losing the busle in her stride, and eventually fretting as the match tumbled away from her. Afterwards Mrs Podger, pink, wide-eyed and refreshingly exuberant was a new woman.

In the men's singles there was another surprise, and also one that might affect the personnel in tomorrow's finals. Morten Frost, the 1982 All-England champion was beaten in a match lasting more than an hour 18-14, 13-15, 15-12, by Prakash Padukone, the 1980 All-England champion.

Prakash, an Indian, is now living in Frost's home city of Copenhagen.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Round robin: S Podger (GB) vs M Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3; Podger vs Helen Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3; Podger vs Helen Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Group A: P Podger (GB) vs M Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3; Podger vs Helen Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3; Podger vs Helen Troke (ENG) 12-11, 3-11, 11-3.

Britain in a pickle can still deal with a Gerken

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Barbara Gerken is the best known player in the United States team playing Britain for the Maureen Connolly Trophy - restricted to women under 25 years of age in the last year of the World Cup in Cambridge. Two years ago she reached the last 16 of the United States Championship, beating Wendy Turnbull and Joanna Durkin on the way. Unless her game had regressed she seemed odds-on favourite to beat Shelley Wolke yesterday and thus give the US an impressive 6-0 lead in the 11 match contest, which ends today.

The logic of all this was acceptable to everyone except Miss Wolke, a leggy and jissome lass who (in spite of her talent as a musician) has names suggesting origins in some library devoted to the giants of English literature. Stern, resolute and bold, Miss Wolke won 7-5, 6-3 in an hour and 35 minutes. Yes, Britain were in a pickle. But she could still deal with Gerken. She did so by beating the sturdy Miss Gerken at her own game in what Americans sometimes graphically describe as a slugfest.

Both are on the left hand side of the backhand and hit hard and deep. Miss Gerken was the more inclined to try her luck at the net but Miss Wolke was an athletic and brave counter-puncher. They hit so hard, so consistently, that it seemed odd or the other must eventually break an arm. Played mostly from the back of the court, this was nevertheless a thunderously aggressive match. Miss Wolke came within a point of leading 5-1 but lost 16 of the next 17 points. At 5-6 she saved two set points. In the tie-break Miss Gerken led by five points to three with a service to

RUGBY LEAGUE

Ambassadors in boots

The Queensland touring party were welcomed to Britain at Hedingley yesterday and happily divulged the fact that they have been invited to play at Hedingley representatives abroad of the Queensland State government, a distinction they share with Harry Secombe and Rodie Harris.

The touring party, which included Kingstons Rovers, Wigan and Leeds, were welcomed by the league chairman Jack Bateman.

For the first game against Hull Kingston Rovers on Sunday Queensland will field their three current internationals who toured Britain in 1982. They are the

captain Wally Lewis, Mark Murray and Gene Miles. The coach is the former Australian international forward and Hull Kingston Rovers player Arnie Beeson.

Hull Kingston Rovers have told struggling league newcomers Kent Invicta to return the former Queensland prop John Millington. Millington joined the Maidstone-based club less than two months ago, but Rovers have still not received the £5,000 transfer fee.

Barry Williams, the Wigan full back, has been transfer-listed at his own request.

Young men with a future overcome the past

By Paul Newman

Non-League football is thriving again in the Midway towns of North Kent. Dartford are leading the Southern League premier division and both their rivals, Gravesend and Northfleet, who last season were in danger of being relegated to the League's southern division.

The two clubs have followed parallel paths in recent years. Both were relegated from the Alliance Premier League two seasons ago and, earlier this year, both appointed new, young managers after largely unsuccessful returns to the Southern League.

John Still, succeeded Eric Morgan as manager of Dartford five months ago. His only previous job as manager was at Leytonstone/Ilford where, in four years, he took the club into the Isthmian League premier division and led them to the league championship and victory in several competitions.

He left at the end of last season, frustrated by Leytonstone/Ilford's failure to win more support and this progress into the Alliance League.

George Dudley, Leytonstone/Ilford's coach, and three players - Capt. Powell and Jacques - followed Still to Dartford where side is now dominated by former Isthmian League players. Other signings made by Still, who sees no appreciable difference in standards between the Isthmian and Southern Leagues, include Paul and Malcolm from Dagenham, Simmonds and Sullivan from Bishop's Cleeve, and Cowley from Tooting and Mitcham.

Dartford are keen to rejoin the

FOR THE RECORD

CRICKET: Zimbabwe 208 vs West Indies 208 at Lord's. First Test: 1st day: 1-0 (Zimbabwe) 2nd day: 1-0 (Zimbabwe) 3rd day: 1-0 (Zimbabwe) 4th day: 1-0 (Zimbabwe) 5th day: 1-0 (Zimbabwe).

CYCLING: 100km time trial: 1. O. Sotgiu (ROM) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

GOAL: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

ICE HOCKEY: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

RACKET: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

TABLE TENNIS: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

VOLLEYBALL: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

FOOTBALL: 1. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 2. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 3. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 4. J. Van der Vliet (NED) 5. J. Van der Vliet (NED).

Boxing

Sibson aims for Hagler

Tony Sibson is likely to be back in the ring at Wembley on November 27 for his first bout in Britain for 14 months. The Leicester middleweight's morale is high after his two-round victory over the Irish American John Collins in Atlantic City, New Jersey on Saturday.

Sibson's manager Sam Burns disclosed yesterday a programme that he hopes will lead to a return challenge to the world champion Marvin Hagler, who beat him in Worcester, Massachusetts, early this year.

Sibson's last ring appearance in this country was at Wembley on September 14 last year, when he forced the Chilean Antonio Garrido to retire at the end of the eighth round.

Burns said yesterday: "We hope to start at Wembley and then there is the European title fight, which will soon be going out to pursue offers."

"Afterwards, we intend to go back to America for a couple of fights in the New Year, including the Number One contender, Mustapha

Jones spurns title chance

Colin Jones could have had a third world title challenge in the United States next month but the chance was turned down, his manager Eddie Thomas said yesterday.

After a draw and a defeat with Milton McCrory for the WBC championship the American promoter Bob Arum offered Jones a contest for the WBA title held by Don Curry.

"I declined because two big

Fly out for a tee party this winter

If you like golf, this winter go where the greens are greener - to Portugal. There are many superb courses, most with luxurious clubhouse facilities - and reasonable charges. So bring your golfing friends to Portugal, and enjoy a really memorable tee party.

For further information contact your local ABTA Travel Agent or complete the coupon.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____

Send now for your free colour brochure to Portugal, the most beautiful country in Europe. Write to: Portugal, c/o ABTA Travel Agents, 10 New Bond Street, London W1T 0AE. Telephone: 01-493 3871

GOLF: RYDER CUP

Europeans have faith and hope but get no charity

From Mitchell Platt, Palm Beach

Let us get one thing clear from the start. If there is hope in the European camp and faith in their ability, there will be no charity from the Americans when the 25th Ryder Cup begins here today. The winning is the name of the game. So even as Jack Nicklaus, the United States captain, expressed his views regarding a goodwill of the biennial encounter, it was still abundantly clear that no quarter would be given. "I want my team to play awfully hard and they will," he said.

Back in 1969, Nicklaus conceded Tony Jacklin, now the captain of the European team, a three-foot putt, much to the astonishment of the spectators surrounding the last green at Royal Birkdale. That act of generosity left the match all square for the first time in its history. Since then there have been no favours, no reason to rejoice. The United States remain unbeaten since Lindrick in 1957 and indeed they have never lost on home soil.

If Europe are to surprise the American nation, as Australia succeeded in doing in the America's Cup, then initially they must pass an examination of their nerves on the first tee of the Champion course at the PGA National golf club this morning. It is all very well trembling with emotion when the flag raising ceremony takes place; it is no good trembling with anticipation when the first shot has to be struck. And, make no mistake, the butterflies will be fluttering. Jacklin recalls his own debut as a player in 1967 at Houston in Texas. "I was 22-years-old and pretty full of myself," he says. "But when I stepped on

the tee the enormity of the situation came home. I snapped the drive, fast and left." The last two Ryder cups in the United States have been won or lost, depending upon which side of the Atlantic you reside, before the first morning tee shot. In 1973, the United States won each of the four opening foursomes. Four years later at The Greenbrier in West Virginia, they earned three points out of four. The world aristocrats of golf cannot be given such a start.

To succeed this time, Jacklin has no intention to run his team into the ground or, as he says, to "start World War Three". The legendary J H Taylor had his team on the beaches of Southport every morning in 1933, saying, "It's a peak fitness."

On weight of appearance the European team is marginally more experienced. Their 12 men have played in a cumulative total of 18 Ryder Cups, although that figure owes much to the fact that Bernard Gallacher has played in the last seven matches, compared to the United States' total of 13. There are four newcomers in the European team and five among their opponents.

More importantly, perhaps, every player assembled here,

with the exception of Tom Watson, was unfamiliar with the course prior to practising. The Champion course, protected by more than 100 bunkers and a variety of water hazards, is playing to its full 7137 yards, the legacy of recent rains, and the greens are not frighteningly fast as at many venues in this country.

Whether the elegant golden challenge, which Samuel Ryder, the Scottish merchant, commissioned for the first match in 1927, is to return with the European team is a matter of conjecture. But it is a lovely thought that it might be resting in the trophy cupboard at the APGA headquarters at The Belfry from Monday for the next two years. A lovely thought but...

Order of events: Friday morning, four foursomes. Afternoon, four foursomes. Saturday Morning: Four four balls. Afternoon: Four foursomes. Sunday: 12 singles.

Bernard Gallacher, the most experienced player in this year's competition, will be partnered by Sandy Lyle in the first match against Tom Watson and Ben Crenshaw of the United States.

Paul Way, one of four newcomers in the European team, is the only debutant to be selected for the opening foursomes. He will partner Severiano Ballesteros against Tom Kite and Calvin Peete.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	369	4	10	412	4
2	417	4	11	377	4
3	389	4	12	377	4
4	457	5	13	389	4
5	417	4	14	377	4
6	457	5	15	389	4
7	417	4	16	377	4
8	457	5	17	389	4
9	417	4	18	377	4
10	457	5	19	389	4
11	417	4	20	377	4
12	457	5	21	389	4
13	417	4	22	377	4
14	457	5	23	389	4
15	417	4	24	377	4
16	457	5	25	389	4

Mrs Birtwistle wins first title at 50

By Lewine Mair

Margaret Birtwistle, aged 50 and playing in her first tournament yesterday won the Senior Ladies British Open amateur strokeplay championship at Troon, Portland. Her two-round aggregate of 167 took her to a second round 79, the only score below 80 in the competition. Prudence Riddiford, of Royal Ashdown Forest, was second on 173, with Kathryn Ball, of Dean Wood, third on 175.

The event, which was in its 25th year, was a decidedly difficult at this time of year. Most people would see a sheltered course in midsummer as the ideal venue for a senior's

championship, but the LGU may have had reasons for toughening the over-50s. Indeed, Maureen Garrett, the LGU's president, reported proudly how, at the same time as the ladies were playing on Wednesday, the men of Old Troon had thought the wind had blown enough to cancel their monthly medal. Mrs Birtwistle, who did not start golf until she was 30, broke two course records earlier this year to bring her handicap down to two. Yesterday she opened and closed with a birdie and has a lovely touch on and around the greens throughout the 18 holes. All of which was very different from the

first day when she simply could not judge the weight of her putts.

She has played for Lancashire 10 years but this British title represents her first tournament win. Mrs Birtwistle's Plesington clubmate, Brenda King, who had held the halfway lead, followed her opening 83 with a 95. Mrs King was much more conscious of the wind than on the first day and it was not too long before she fell out of her fairway woods. Mrs Birtwistle (Plesington) 85, 78; P. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 86, 84; K. Ball (Dean Wood) 87, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 89, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 90, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 91, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 92, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 93, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 94, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 95, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 96, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 97, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 98, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 99, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 100, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 101, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 102, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 103, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 104, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 105, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 106, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 107, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 108, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 109, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 110, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 111, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 112, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 113, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 114, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 115, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 116, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 117, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 118, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 119, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 120, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 121, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 122, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 123, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 124, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 125, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 126, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 127, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 128, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 129, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 130, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 131, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 132, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 133, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 134, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 135, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 136, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 137, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 138, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 139, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 140, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 141, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 142, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 143, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 144, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 145, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 146, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 147, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 148, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 149, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 150, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 151, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 152, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 153, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 154, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 155, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 156, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 157, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 158, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 159, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 160, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 161, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 162, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 163, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 164, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 165, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 166, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 167, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 168, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 169, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 170, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 171, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 172, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 173, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 174, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 175, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 176, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 177, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 178, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 179, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 180, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 181, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 182, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 183, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 184, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 185, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 186, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 187, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 188, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 189, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 190, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 191, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 192, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 193, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 194, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 195, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 196, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 197, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 198, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 199, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 200, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 201, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 202, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 203, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 204, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 205, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 206, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 207, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 208, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 209, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 210, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 211, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 212, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 213, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 214, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 215, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 216, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 217, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 218, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 219, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 220, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 221, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 222, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 223, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 224, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 225, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 226, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 227, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 228, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 229, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 230, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 231, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 232, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 233, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 234, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 235, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 236, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 237, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 238, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 239, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 240, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 241, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 242, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 243, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 244, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 245, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 246, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 247, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 248, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 249, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 250, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 251, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 252, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 253, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 254, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 255, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 256, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 257, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 258, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 259, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 260, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 261, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 262, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 263, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 264, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 265, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 266, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 267, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 268, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 269, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 270, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 271, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 272, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 273, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 274, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 275, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 276, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 277, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 278, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 279, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 280, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 281, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 282, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 283, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 284, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 285, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 286, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 287, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 288, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 289, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 290, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 291, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 292, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 293, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 294, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 295, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 296, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 297, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 298, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 299, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 300, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 301, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 302, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 303, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 304, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 305, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 306, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 307, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 308, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 309, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 310, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 311, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 312, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 313, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 314, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 315, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 316, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 317, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 318, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 319, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 320, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 321, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 322, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 323, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 324, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 325, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 326, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 327, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 328, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 329, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 330, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 331, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 332, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 333, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 334, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 335, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 336, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 337, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 338, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 339, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 340, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 341, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 342, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 343, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 344, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 345, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 346, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 347, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 348, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 349, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 350, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 351, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 352, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 353, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 354, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 355, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 356, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 357, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 358, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 359, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 360, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 361, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 362, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 363, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 364, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 365, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 366, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 367, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 368, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 369, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 370, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 371, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 372, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 373, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 374, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 375, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 376, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 377, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 378, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 379, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 380, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 381, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 382, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 383, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 384, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 385, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 386, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 387, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 388, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 389, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 390, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 391, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 392, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 393, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 394, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 395, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 396, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 397, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 398, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 399, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 400, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 401, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 402, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 403, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 404, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 405, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 406, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 407, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 408, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 409, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 410, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 411, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 412, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 413, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 414, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 415, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 416, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 417, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 418, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 419, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 420, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 421, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 422, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 423, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 424, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 425, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 426, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 427, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 428, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 429, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 430, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 431, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 432, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 433, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 434, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 435, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 436, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 437, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 438, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 439, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 440, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 441, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 442, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 443, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 444, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 445, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 446, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 447, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 448, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 449, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 450, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 451, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 452, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 453, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 454, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 455, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 456, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 457, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 458, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 459, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 460, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 461, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 462, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 463, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 464, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 465, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 466, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 467, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 468, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 469, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 470, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 471, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 472, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 473, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 474, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 475, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 476, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 477, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 478, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 479, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 480, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 481, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 482, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 483, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 484, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 485, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 486, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 487, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 488, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 489, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 490, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 491, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 492, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 493, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 494, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 495, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 496, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 497, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 498, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 499, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 500, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 501, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 502, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 503, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 504, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 505, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 506, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 507, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 508, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 509, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 510, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 511, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 512, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 513, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 514, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 515, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 516, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 517, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 518, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 519, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 520, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 521, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 522, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 523, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 524, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 525, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 526, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 527, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 528, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 529, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 530, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 531, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 532, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 533, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 534, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 535, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 536, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 537, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 538, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 539, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 540, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 541, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 542, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 543, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 544, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 545, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 546, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 547, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 548, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 549, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 550, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 551, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 552, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 553, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 554, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 555, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 556, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 557, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 558, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 559, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 560, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 561, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 562, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 563, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 564, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 565, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 566, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 567, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 568, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 569, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 570, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 571, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 572, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 573, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 574, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 575, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 576, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 577, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 578, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 579, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 580, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 581, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 582, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 583, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 584, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 585, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 586, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 587, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 588, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 589, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 590, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 591, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 592, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 593, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 594, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 595, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 596, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 597, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 598, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 599, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 600, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 601, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 602, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 603, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 604, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 605, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 606, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood) 607, 88; M. Garrett (Plesington) 608, 88; S. Riddiford (Ashdown Forest) 609, 88; J. Ball (Dean Wood

WINE AND DINE

ROMANTIC DINNER. The

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PHILLIPS THE FINE Art & Music
will be holding a sale of good
quality musical instruments and
their accessories on Saturday
November 2nd between 10.30am
and 5.00pm at the Marlborough
Road Auctioneers on
80-82

1980 ENGLISH BENTLEY
plastering, in excellent con-
dition. Will accept offers.
Tel. 01 540 2304.

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE offers
hand tapered & grained £250
Horseshoe, 1970 Yamaha, New
Chapman, 1971 Rd. No. 1, 01-2676

THE PIANO WORKSHOP, Ap-
proach 1970 Yamaha, New
Chapman, 1971 Rd. No. 1, 01-2676

FLORIAN M. LAKE & SONS, re-
conditioned, Quiklets at road
price, 325 Driffield Rd, 9
01 268 3513.

BECHTOLD'S GUITARS at road
price, 325 Driffield Rd, 9
01 268 3513.

RELUCTANT REALIST. M

[illegible]

COUPLE WANTED. Man as wife to work in the home. O

CARETAKER FOR FRESTING
of twelve flat in Kings
Married couple preferred. 54
free flat and CH. Refs req'd.
Miss Johnston or Miss Price
4231.

AVAILABLE: Daily Filipino
West Indian, Portuguese &
Maids, part or full time. Ex
references. Call The Senses
118

NORTH OF THAMES

Houses & Flats in 6th Km.
C.R. from £33,000. 978
Savile Road Estate Office

YACHTS AND BOATS

KINGS REACH
(Formerly "Nore")

Office Launch used by The Po-
lice and many world famous
clubs. Six Windows Clipped, 16
H.P. Transom and Ice Crutchless in
'50's & '60's for state and other
hunters - in the Home Theatre
clubby St Winston Church, 16 ft
draught 28 tons. One speed
weigh 1617 tons. Complete
cruiser as used for state occasions

Tel: BATTYS
(0845) 602055.
Telex: 956277

SAFT SAILING Cruiser for sale

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

COMPANIES IN TROUBLE

**It's not too late.
We can help.**

061 534 5575
Fletcher Brain & Co

**GENEVA:
QUAI WILSON**
Executive offices on Lakefront fr.
180 sq ft. (16.73 to .m) to let,
short or long term lease. Elegant
furniture with accessories, multi-
other services available. For de-
weekly or monthly rates contact
KENNINGTON
01-559 5904
(Ref.D.F.K.)

**CAMBRIDGE:
SECRETARIAL
COLLEGE**
17, Station Road.
Cambridge.
0223 68245

RECOGNISED

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SCHOOLS**
125, High Holborn
London WC1

**RECRUITMENT
SERVICES**
SUCCESS AFTER SIXT
(FOR STAFF 50-70+)

01-629 0672
OR
01 680 0858

made & Specials.
 (2) Company Searches.
 (3) Librarian Comments.

(4) Panamerican Companies.

J P COMPANY
REGISTRATIONS LTD
New Companies House
17 Whitehall St, London E1 6SE
Tel: 01-377 1474, Telex: 8398
Credit Cards accepted.

5500 COLOUR LEAFLETS C
class of professional design
work, printed in 4 colour pro-
cess quality art paper. Free de-
sign. Minimum contract. Cashmere
861122

SOUND PROOFING of offices.
Beams risk and a design pro-
posed for use can improve your
office. Contact Akustische Ass
0282 7071 224 hour or
8187.

INFORMATION Technology
People. Now in the 3rd year
knowledge of information sys-
tems. **INFORMATION** this
education. **INFORMATION** this

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the *in vitro* results.

(continued)

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Coffee** AM: News and information service, available to everyone with a television set, with teletext or not.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** With Frank and Peter. Today's special Friday items include Pop News, with Mike Smith between 7.45 and 8.00 and Glyn Christian's Food and Cooking spot (8.30-8.40). Other regular items include news at 8.30, and then half-hourly until 9.30, sport at 8.45, 9.15 and 9.45, tonight's TV (7.15-7.30), morning papers (7.30 and 8.30), Close-down at 9.00.

9.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1983**: The final day's business at Blackpool. Mrs Thatcher will make her speech this afternoon (see 2.25 entry). Further live coverage this morning at 11.05.

10.30 **Play School** Francesca Zeisel's story *Frederick's Hat*; 12.10 **Positive Thinking** with views on TV programmes for children.

11.05 **Conservative Party Conference** back to Blackpool. Close-down at 12.00.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Judith Lewis; 12.57 **Financial Report** and sub-titled news headlines.

1.00 **Football** *Football* again out in the garden, and Roy Day, the house-improver, gets to grips with some tiling jobs. The guest singers are Helen Shapiro and 15-year-old Paula Ann Shorrocks. *Football* and the *Mister M* for the toddlers. Close-down at 2.00.

2.25 **Conservative Party Conference** the final session. Mrs Thatcher makes her speech to delegates; 3.30 **Close-down**.

3.55 **Play School** It's Friday. Quentin Blake's story Jack and Nancy; 4.20 **Entertainment** *Play School* 4.25 **Jack and Nancy** reads from W.J. Corbett's *The Song of Pentecost*; 4.40 **Heavy** it's the King's cartoon;

4.50 **Clockwork** with the young impressionist Bobby Davro. Plus the balancing act Lee Marston, and *Tales a Chance*; 5.35 **The Amazing Adventures of Morph**.

5.40 **News** with Jan Leeming; 6.05 **South East at Six**; 6.30 **Friday Sportline** with Desmond Lynam.

6.50 **Show Business** includes a review of the series report on Selma Scott, and an item about pop star Tracy Ullman.

7.15 **Film** *The Shadow Riders* (1982) Made-for-TV western, with Tom Selleck and Sam Elliott as the two brothers, now fought on opposite sides, uniting to rescue their abducted family. Directed by Andrew V. McLaglen.

8.45 **Points of View** Barry Took comments on television programmes.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **Knots Landing**: Veteran actress Julie Harris brings a touch of class to this American series that needs much to be said. She plays a troublesome mother.

10.15 **How Get Out of This** The two, against the clock mission, confronting the unexpected.

10.50 **Film** *The List of Adrian Messenger* (1983). The search for a mass murderer, a master of disguise, involves detective George C. Scott, Dana Wynter, Tony Curtis, Kirk Douglas, Bob Lancaster, Robert Mitchum and Frank Sinatra. Directed by John Huston. Ends at 12.00.

12.45 **Weather** and **News** with John Humphrys.

1.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

1.15 **News** with John Humphrys.

1.30 **News** with John Humphrys.

1.45 **News** with John Humphrys.

2.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

2.15 **News** with John Humphrys.

2.30 **News** with John Humphrys.

2.45 **News** with John Humphrys.

3.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

3.15 **News** with John Humphrys.

3.30 **News** with John Humphrys.

3.45 **News** with John Humphrys.

4.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

4.15 **News** with John Humphrys.

4.30 **News** with John Humphrys.

4.45 **News** with John Humphrys.

5.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

5.15 **News** with John Humphrys.

5.30 **News** with John Humphrys.

5.45 **News** with John Humphrys.

BBC 2

9.08 **Daytime on Two** (until 3.00). The line up at Chemical technology 8.35 **Tour** *Compre*; 8.52 **Part 4 of Dark Towers**; 10.15 **Metacore One**; 11.00 **The Godly Community**; 11.52 **Computer**; 11.54 **Going to Work**; 12.05 **Computer**.

1.00 **News**; 1.30 **Thames area news**; 1.57 **About Britain: The Shepherds of the Collier Valley**; a film about the sheep that swam across the Mersey on the night of the Colliers.

2.00 **Racing from Newmarket**: The Houghton Meeting. We see the 2.15, the 2.45 (William Hill Dewhurst Stakes) and the 3.15.

3.30 **Rockers** *Rockers* game show for school children; 4.00 **Children's TV**; 4.20 **Dangerozone**; Episode 5 of *The Day of the Suits* (4.25); *Scots*; the bear in a new series; 4.50 **The Doctor**; John Noakes and the long-gone monsters; 5.15 **The Young Doctors**; Australian hospital series; 5.45 **News**.

6.00 **The 6 o'clock Show**: news and feature show with pre-recorded reports; 6.30 **News**; 6.50 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 **News**; 9.00 **News**; 9.15 **News**; 9.30 **News**; 9.45 **News**; 10.00 **News**; 10.15 **News**; 10.30 **News**; 10.45 **News**; 11.00 **News**; 11.15 **News**; 11.30 **News**; 11.45 **News**; 12.00 **News**; 12.15 **News**; 12.30 **News**; 12.45 **News**; 1.00 **News**; 1.15 **News**; 1.30 **News**; 1.45 **News**; 2.00 **News**; 2.15 **News**; 2.30 **News**; 2.45 **News**; 3.00 **News**; 3.15 **News**; 3.30 **News**; 3.45 **News**; 4.00 **News**; 4.15 **News**; 4.30 **News**; 4.45 **News**; 5.00 **News**; 5.15 **News**; 5.30 **News**; 5.45 **News**; 6.00 **News**; 6.15 **News**; 6.30 **News**; 6.45 **News**; 7.00 **News**; 7.15 **News**; 7.30 **News**; 7.45 **News**; 8.00 **News**; 8.15 **News**; 8.30 **News**; 8.45 <

Detective 'only to identify' Waldorf

Continued from page 1

On the day of the shooting, Mr Ness and his officers were following Mr Waldorf's car, hoping that Miss Susie Stephens would lead him to the fugitive. Officers began to think Mr Waldorf might be their man.

He needed to know if Martin was in the car and "the only way to do that positively was for someone who knew him to go and look and tell me". Mr Waldorf's car was stuck in the jam and it seemed a good point to make the identification.

Constable Finch went forward. The court was told that the previous September the detective had arrested Mr Martin in a struggle during which the criminal, disguised as a woman, produced two guns and fought on despite being wounded.

Asked what Constable Finch should have done at the car if he believed that someone was armed and he had given a warning, Mr Ness said: "He should have told them to stay where they were, not to move, not to do anything. That is what you would expect him to do. Make it clear he was a policeman... and tell them what to do."

Asked if it was difficult for an officer to restrain a man hanging out of a car face down on the road, Mr Ness said he thought it was not. He was asked to comment on allegations that Constable Finch had pistol-whipped Mr Waldorf as he lay wounded and how a man should be restrained. He replied that the police were trained to "incapacitate and hold a man with the minimum amount of force".

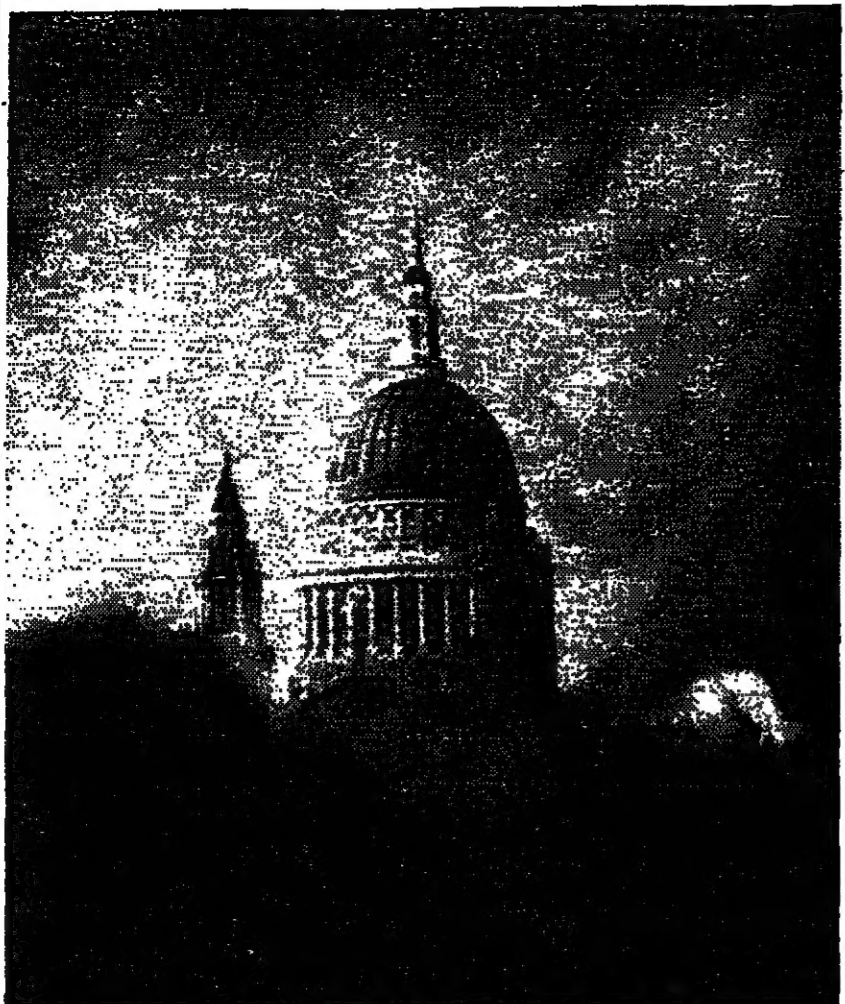
Under cross-examination by Mr Michael Corkery QC, for Constable Finch, Mr Ness agreed that but for the bravery of Constable Finch and other officers during Mr Martin's arrest last year, policemen might have been killed. Constable Finch's actions had been meritorious. During that arrest, Constable Finch struck Martin across the face with his gun thinking that the man, though wounded, was still trying to reach a weapon.

Mr Corkery read out the instructions for dealing with someone in a car and asked Mr Ness: "If one were dealing with Martin and he was armed, any police officer starting on that rignaroller might be dead before he got half way?"

Mr Ness replied that it was certainly a possibility. The case continues today.

Trial report, page 3

Hero who saved St Paul's in the Blitz



A defiant St Paul's Cathedral during the Blitz and Lieutenant Davies tackling a 1,200 lb bomb in the grounds of the German hospital, London.

Medal sold for record £16,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The George Cross awarded to the hero who saved St Paul's Cathedral from destruction in September, 1940, was sold yesterday for £16,000. The previous record for the medal was £2,500.

The medal was awarded to Lieutenant Robert Davies, of the Royal Engineers, who led the team that tackled a one-ton unexploded bomb that lodged 27ft below the surface of Dean's Yard during the Blitz.

Their work was made even more perilous by a fire and a broken gas main, whose fumes overcame several of his engineers.

After the 8ft-long bomb had been lifted out by two cranes, and loaded on a lorry, Lieutenant Davies drove it to Hackney Marshes and exploded the device.

The medal was bought at Sotheby's yesterday by Spink, the London dealers.

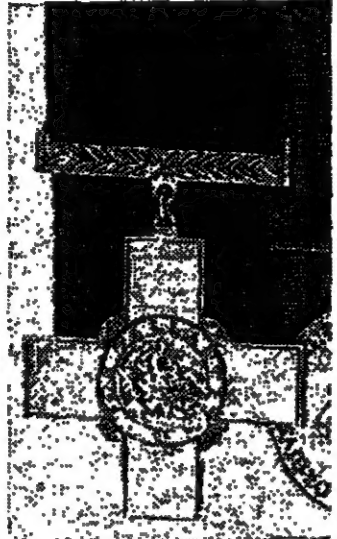


Lieutenant Robert Davies and his George Cross.

The Imperial War Museum was the underbidder, but could not match Spink's bidding power. Spink said it had bought the medal for stock.

The firm did not wish it to leave the country and hoped it might go somewhere suitable, such as St Paul's, the Mansion House or the London Museum.

The other highlight of the sale was a Victoria Cross group of medals awarded to Rear-



Admiral E. B. S. Bingham for his gallantry at the battle of Jutland in 1916. It was bought by Spink for £18,000.

Bingham was born at Bangor Castle, which is now the local authority museum. His family contributed to the purchase, which cost the North Down Borough Council £18,000.

The sale totalled £129,807, with 5 per cent unsold.

Reed to sell Mirror newspapers group

Continued from page 1

newspaper on which they feel they can rely to carry their views, will continue to speak with a left-wing voice.

Mr Peter Archer, for Warley West, and Labour spokesman on the issue, said last night: "It would be very bad thing for British journalism if virtually the only paper which stated a different point of view from the rest of Fleet Street were to be in danger of losing that stance."

Sir Alex denied that the share flotation indicated any disenchantment with Fleet Street. He maintained that the move was a commercial decision that represented the best avenue for both Reed and MGN.

The sale was, he said, "a straightforward business decision". The MGN flotation is likely to produce up to £100m for Reed.

It was unclear whether the Reed management regarded the coming flotation of Reuters, the news agency, and financial communications group, as an important factor in its decision

to sell the Mirror Group. Sir Alex said the share sale had been under consideration for a year.

MGN has 7.8 per cent of Reuters and Reed, through its provincial newspapers, 1 per cent. Reed intends to retain its Reuters interest.

Reuters is also expected to arrive on the Stock Exchange in the first half of next year. Its flotation could, it is believed, put a value of up to £1,500m on the business.

Yesterday Reuters announced that a board meeting scheduled for this week to consider its own share sale had been postponed to November 9. The delay was because of the need for "more time to consider the documentation now available".

The Mirror Group's assets are put at £34m. Reed has apparently opted for a share sale, with existing Reed shareholders and MGN employees getting preferential rights.

Mirror's future, page 2

Frank Johnson at Blackpool

Race, sex and packed house for Parkinson

A vivid day. But first a note about the new technology. In some editions yesterday, most painfully the one that reached Blackpool, one of my phrases in the fifth paragraph came out three times. Being someone brought up in the old technology of newspaper production, I am not familiar with the technical term for such an occurrence, but presumably some needle got stuck in some groove.

The incident will strengthen the view of some critics that I have begun to repeat myself, and indeed never had a particularly vivid repertoire in the first place. To them, I swear that the phrase was only meant to come out once. My thanks, however, to a several people who approached me yesterday to say that the best bit by far in my piece that morning was where I said the same thing three times.

Assuming that all the above has only come out once, I now turn to yesterday's conference proceedings.

The agriculture debate, which was closed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Michael Jopling, drew a small attendance. But for the Trade and Industry debate, which was closed by the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, every seat was taken, every foot of standing room full. It was a particularly graphic illustration of the way in which the party has changed in recent decades - reflecting, as it did, the decline of the landed interest and the rise of the sex interest.

Mr Parkinson was under no illusion that the vast crowd had come to hear a good, solid speech about trade and industry. Wisely, he delivered them one just the same.

Ranks of Conservatives stared fixedly at him as he pressed on about such subjects as industrial output, not one of them taking in a word of what he was saying.

"I am here as Secretary of State for Industry," he began. What must for him have been the most dreaded public appearance of his life was now under way. There could be no cancellation now. Whatever his sins or vacillations, the heart went out to him. Then he thanked the people with whom he had worked as chairman. "My wife Ann joins me in those thanks and I add my thanks to her," he said. Mrs Parkinson was there on the platform looking towards him. There was polite applause.

There was now a tension in the hall, not least on the platform where Sir, among others, the Prime Minister, a figure to whom he owed the fame which, in this past week, he may for the first time have regretted.

But the greatest problem of the speech - how to begin it - had been surmounted. Both he, and those of us who wished him well, could begin to relax. Before long one could treat it like a ministerial conference speech not much different from any other.

As tradition dictates at conferences, the head of the ministry began to thank his departmental ministers. Soon, like any other minister at a Tory conference, he found himself saying things that were faintly ridiculous. "Ken Baker, the world's only Minister for Information Technology," he intoned, as if Mr Baker were the product itself rather than the man who was supposed to sell it. Thus was conjured up the pleasing conceit that Britain now led the world in building ministers for information technology, that soon we would be turning out whirling, computerized Ken Bakers, some programmed for the Japanese market.

One last ordeal remained. A Tory conference audience is capable of almost any crassness. Would it subject him to a standing ovation? He loved a standing ovation as much as the next politician, but not for adulatory. Manfully, the ovation was resisted.

Elsewhere, Mr Tebbit, for a superb speech responding to the industrial relations debate, got a standing ovation of one minute 55 seconds, 45 seconds longer than Mr Heseltine the previous day, according to a man who keeps records.

Finally, there was a debate on immigration which the liberal-minded leadership won easily by the cunning tactic of ensuring that their critics were led by the liberal-minded Mr Harvey Proctor. A Indian speaker shouted that he was a Hindu. A lone extremist in the hall shouted that he was not. The conference, perhaps much to the irritation of liberals, who want their Conservative Party to be disgraced on these matters, agreed with the Indian. So there was something for everyone yesterday: Mr Tebbit, race, sex, trade and industry.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Royal British Legion "Toggy Day" at the Intercontinental Hotel, 8.15.

New exhibitions

Dutch landscapes at the Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle from Types, Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30 and Sun 12.30 to 5.30 (ends Dec 3).

Music

Concert by the Greater Manchester

er Police Band, the Cathedral Voluntary Choir and Altrincham Choral Society, Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

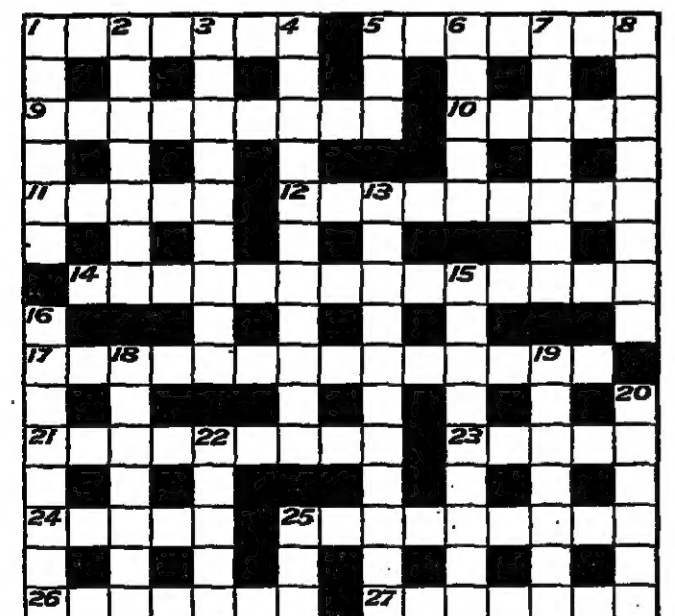
Concert by the Ampleforth String Quartet, the Tithburn, Melton, Leicestershire, 8.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Hemel Hempstead Arts Trust Festival of Music: Concert by the Philharmonia of London, the Pavilion, Hemel Hempstead, 7.45.

Concert by the Central Band of the Royal Air Force, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 7.45.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,260



ACROSS

- 1 Skipped along dressed like Ridinghood (7).
- 2 Packed suit into last stage (7).
- 3 Criticism of wrecked cruiser - that's heartless (9).
- 4 Simple - e's in the soup, perhaps (5).
- 5 Revitalized part in title role (5).
- 6 Waste time with a case, foolishly (9).
- 7 Argentine pirate? Give full name (4,4,6).
- 8 Like French speeches around many Oxford festivals (14).
- 9 HMS Siva? (9).
- 10 One or two notes produced in the throat (5).
- 11 Intends to take no extreme measures (5).
- 12 Public excitement? One isn't as funny as all that (9).
- 13 Church more appropriate for this assembly (7).
- 14 America's turn to make payment - or fail thus to do so? (7).

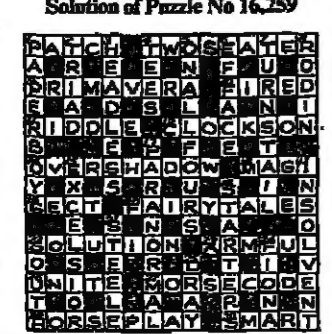
DOWN

- 1 "When the -s finished jumping on his mother" (Gilbert) (6).
- 2 Colonnade and gateway I take care of (7).
- 3 Figure in recipe halved to produce confusion (9).
- 4 Meet your lot to rewrite book (11).
- 5 Direction followed by the old sea? (3).

General

- 6 Many a month - well, not quite - in the island (5).
- 7 Russian town girl with empty box? (7).
- 8 They help in more than one sort of theatre (8).
- 9 Cancel calls about article giving older's age (6,5).
- 10 Fish product - subject to conditions arising on vessel (9).
- 11 A rebel prophet, briefly meeting scholar (8).
- 12 Cosmetic many found as dear in Italy (7).
- 13 It would be odd if it was never in neurologist's prescription (7).
- 14 Spare journalist was so inclined (1959-73, New York, 1882).
- 15 Soldier's radio - correct type? (6).
- 16 One gets this first in order to rise (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,259



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Concert by the Norddeutscher Rundfunk Orchestra with Christian Zacharias (piano), Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham, 7.30.

Concert by the Bath Chamber Orchestra, St. Bartholomew's Church, King Edward Road, Oldfield Park, Bath, 7.30.

Spending Festival of Music: Piano recital by Margaret Fingert, Gail Gate School, Monmouth, Spalding, 8.

Concert by the Consort of Musick, Lower College Hall, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, 8.

Concert by the Scottish Baroque Ensemble with Patrick Chitt (mezzo-soprano), Mitchell Hall, Broad Street, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Talks and Lectures

Railways to east and north of Bristol, by Maurice Dean, Bristol LMS Club, Midland Inn, Midland Road, St. Philip's, Bristol, 8.

21 years of Scottish Opera, by the Imperial War Museum, University of Durham, School of Oriental Studies, Elvet Hill, Durham; Mon to Fri 9.30-11, Sat 9.30-12, closed Sun (ends today).

Langland Bay, Caswell Bay, Three Cliffs Bay: a photographic representation at the Arts South Exhibition Gallery, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, 9am-5pm Mon to Sat (ends today).

Confetti War: a travelling exhibition on the history of aerial propaganda (arranged by the Imperial War Museum), 34th Galleries, Municipal Offices, Falmouth, Cornwall; Mon to Fri 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.30 (ends today).

Anniversaries

Births: James II (reigned 1685-88), London, 1633; William Penn, Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, London, 1644; Eamon de Valera, President of the Republic of Ireland 1959-73, New York, 1882; Katherine Mansfield, short story writer, Wellington, New Zealand, 1888; Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President (1953-61) of the USA, Denison, Texas, 1890; E. E. Cummings, poet, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1894; John Philip Carrara, lawyer and statesman, notable for his oratory in defence of Irish patriots charged with treason, like Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald; died in London, 1817; Battle of Hastings 1066. First supersonic flight (Mach 1.015) in a Bell X-5 rocket aircraft over Edwards Air Base, California, 1947.



Top films

- Top box office films in London:
- 1 Zelig
 - 2 WarGames
 - 3 Shining
 - 4 Breathless
 - 5 Octopussy
 - 6 Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence
 - 7 Psycho II
 - 8 We of the Never Never
 - 9 Danton

The top five in the provinces:

- 1 Shining
- 2 Psycho II
- 3 The Day After
- 4 Shogun
- 5 Educating Rita

Compiled by Screen International

Food prices

As autumn advances, meat prices are starting to show signs of the usual seasonal rise. Beef roasting joints so far are little changed, with topside, silverside and thick flank all ranging from £1.50 to £2.32, but shewing cuts and mince are more expensive than last week in some shops. Lamb ranges from 70p to £1.25 for whole legs. Good buys include pork chops at Tesco for £1.26 a pound and New Zealand lamb loin chops reduced in Sainsbury's to about 98p a pound. Over ready chickens in both Tesco and Sainsbury's are 59p a pound.

Fish prices are all up this week by between 1p and 7p a pound. But herring and mackerel are still super buys at around 68p and 46p a pound respectively. Although some winter vegetables are slightly cheaper this week, prices remain generally high because of a poor crop and tight supplies. White and red cabbages are as much as 30p a pound, as are Brussels sprouts. Cauliflowers are 35-45p each, courgettes 26-45p a pound, calabrese 30-60p a pound and green peppers 45-65p a pound. Potatoes are still steady in price at 12p to 16p a pound, but quality is variable and should be carefully checked. For salads, English celery at 25p to 35p a head is excellent quality and value; so, too, are Chinese leaves at 20p a pound or even less.

The pound

	Bank	Sell
Australia \$	1.71	1.63
Canada \$	28.60	27.80
Belgium Fr	83.50	79.50
Denmark Kr	1.91	1.84
Finland Mk	14.66	13.96
France Fr	16.21	15.41
Germany DM	12.31	11.50
Greece Dr	4.04	3.83
Hong Kong \$	149.00	141.00
Ireland Pt	12.75	12.15
Italy Lira	1.30	1.25
Japan Yen	245.00	234.00
Netherlands Gld	365.00	347.00
Norway Kr	12.31	11.50
Portugal Esc	193.00	182.00
Spain Pta	1.83	1.70
Sweden Kr	230.00	222.00
Switzerland Fr	12.14	11.57
USA \$	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	195.00	184.00

Rate for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency banks.

Retail Price Index: 338.0.
London: The FT index closed 6.1 down at 686.0.

Roads

London and South-east: A3: Borough High Street, roadworks affecting London Bridge traffic. A25: Temporary lights at Seal, Kent. A206: Temporary lights at all times in Guildford Road, Mayford, Surrey.

Midlands: M1: Contraflow between junctions 15 to 16 near Northampton; Rothamsted Services closed. All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junction 10 (Watford) and junction 11 (Camocky); delays. A446: Single-lane traffic with temporary lights at Jack O'Wetton Bridge, Colehill, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: M4: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 20 (Almondsbury) and 21 (Severn Bridge); long delays both directions. M54: Nearside lanes closed in both directions between junctions 32 and 34 (Cardiff and Rhondda). M5: Lane closures in both directions between junctions 19 and 18, Avon Ridge.

Norfolk: Extra traffic in Blackpool for illuminations and conference; also along M55 and A583. A1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between Farnham and Mildford, West Yorkshire. Queensway Tunnel, Liverpool, closed nightly. All traffic being diverted via Liverpool Wallasey Tunnel, 9.15pm-5.45am. A523: Diversion north of Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Scotland: A8: Temporary signals in Inchinnan Road, Renfrew. A96: Contraflow on northbound carriageway. Forth Road Bridge: only one lane open each way extra until A96. Single-lane traffic at Tynt Bridge, Morayshire, 3 miles east of Forchabers.

Information supplied by AA.

Nurse alert

As part of its "Nurse Alert", the Royal College of Nursing is appealing for written statements from nurses on the effects of the National Health Service cut-backs. A spokesman said: "The written evidence is needed very quickly to help the college continue its 'Nurse Alert' campaign by publicizing the ill-effects of this year's financial and manpower cuts. Evidence should be sent to the college at 20, Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0AB as soon as possible."

The papers

The New York Times says that President Reagan, responding to pressure from his country's car industry workers, is not likely to allow an adequate supply of Japanese models to reach American dealers in the near future. The most that can be expected is a modest increase in Japan's current import quota, allowing its car workers to hold their own in a growing market. A two-year agreement on restricting imports was extended to a third year, giving Detroit a breathing space. "But it didn't come cheaply", the paper says. "The sturdy little no-frills cars that most appealed to consumers have virtually disappeared. In a sellers' market, manufacturers shifted to the high-markup luxury models. And, most distressing, Detroit seems to have brought very little with our time and money."

Weather

A depression centered N of Scotland will continue to move away north eastwards.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Angles, E, W Midlands: Dry at first but showers developing - some prolonged - and light rain late. Wind S or SW, moderate or fresh but light for a time; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

E, central N, NE England, Borders: Bright at first, showers developing; wind SW fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S, W Wales: Heavy, misty, turning to give a longer period of rain, bright intervals later; wind S becoming W light or moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Showers, some heavy and prolonged thunder in places, also some bright intervals in sheltered parts; wind SW to W fresh or strong with severe gusts in exposed places; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray, Perth, Shetland and surrounding islands: Wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer periods of rain, some heavy perhaps thunder; wind SW to W strong with severe gusts in exposed places; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Unsettled and windy at times with temperatures near or a little below normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Strait of Dover: Wind SW strong to gale decreasing moderate for a time veering W; sea very rough. SE coast: S-shower; W-shower; S-shower; strong to gale locally severe gale at first; sea very rough.

Lighting-up time

London 8.41 pm to 8.55 am
Bristol 8.41 pm to 8.55 am
Edinburgh 8.41 pm to 8.55 am
Manchester 8.41 pm to 8.55 am
Preston 8.41 pm to 8.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday (°C):
Belfast 12.54, London 12.54, Manchester 12.54, Newcastle 12.54, Nottingham 12.54, Oxford 12.54, Plymouth 12.54, Reading 12.54, Southampton 12.54, Swansea 12.54, Cardiff 12.54, Glasgow 12.54, Belfast 12.54, London 12.54, Manchester 12.54, Newcastle 12.54, Nottingham 12.54, Oxford 12.54, Plymouth 12.54, Reading 12.54, Southampton 12.54, Swansea 12.54, Cardiff 12.54, Glasgow 12.54.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp, North, 18C (64F); lowest day temp, North, 10C (50F). Highest night temp, North, 10C (50F); lowest night temp, North, 5C (41F).

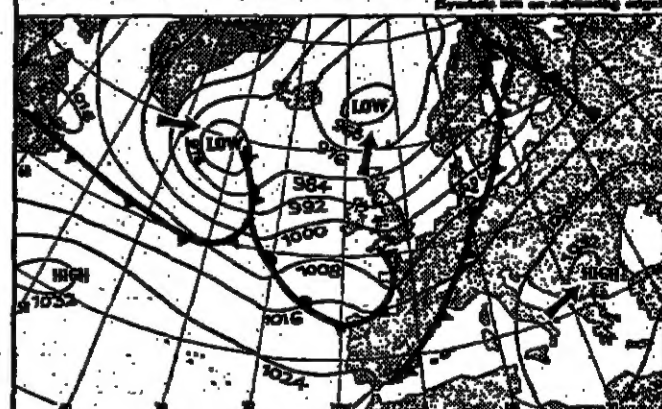
London

Yesterday: Temp max 8 am to 8 pm, 18C (64F); min 8 pm to 8 am, 10C (50F). Humidity 60 to 80 per cent. Rain: 24.6 to 6 pm, 0.24in. Fog: 1.0 to 1.5 miles visibility, 1.00in. Rain: 24.6 to 6 pm, 0.24in.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

1983. Printed and published by The Times Newspapers Limited, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FREQUENTLY used.



High tides